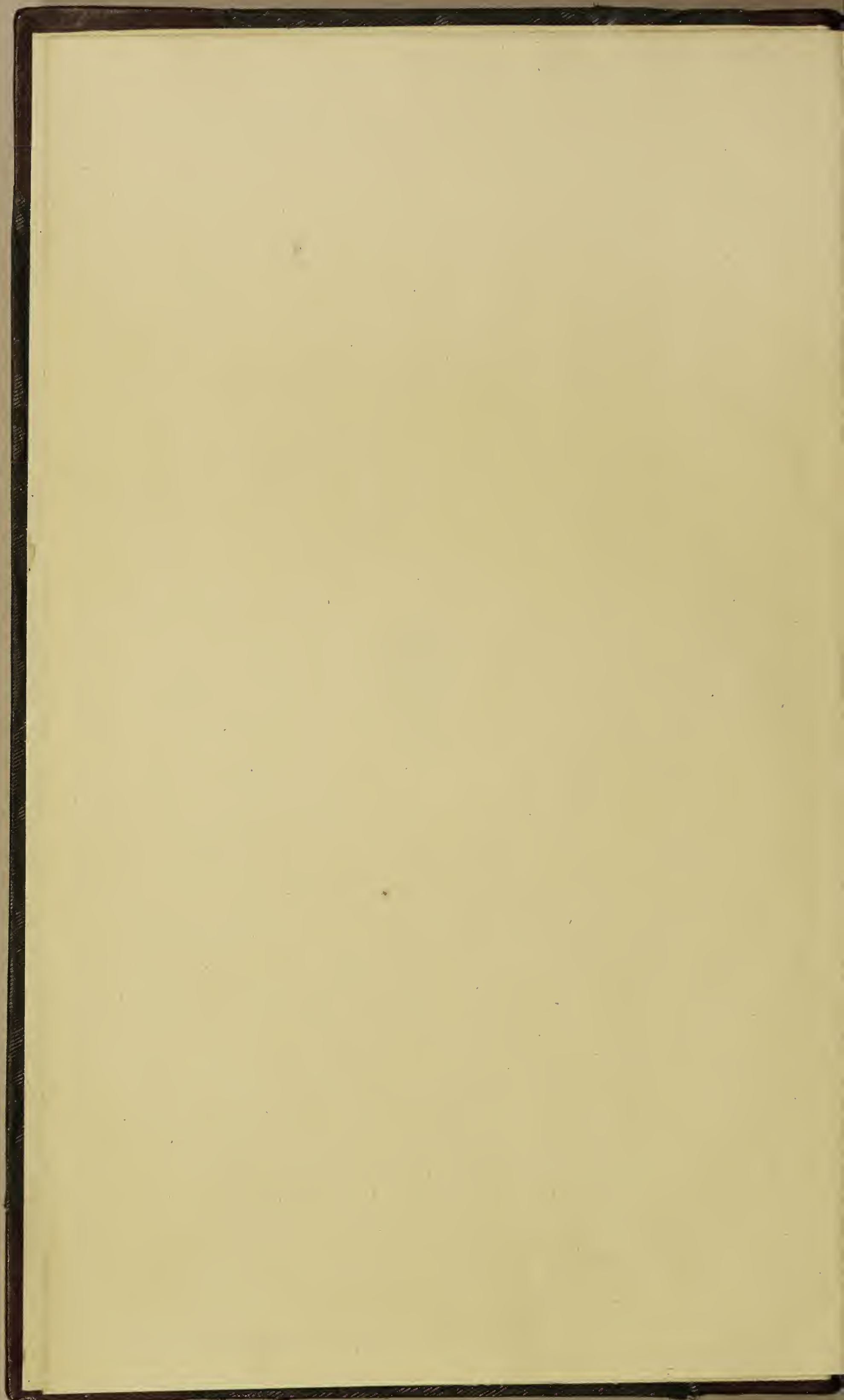


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GENERAL ORDERS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF OFFICERS

IN THE

Plantations,

WITH

INDEX THERETO.

PRINTED BY H. TEAPE, TOWER-HILL,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONARY OFFICE.

1805.

RPJCB

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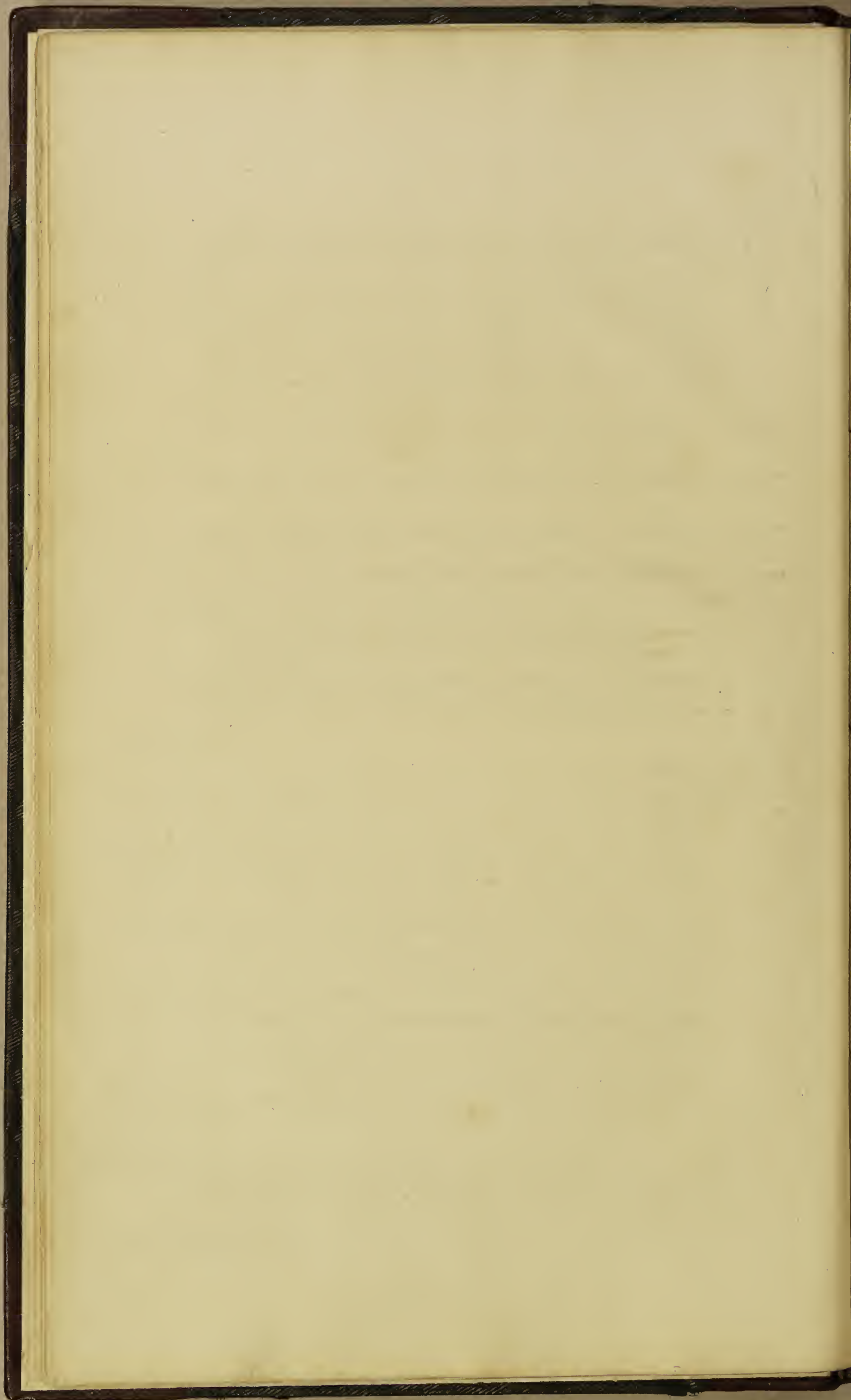
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AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S, the 12th of OCTOBER, 1764,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the further Improvement of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs, and for the Encouragement of Officers making Seizures, and for the Prevention of the clandestine Running of Goods into any Part of His Majesty's Dominions;" it is (amongst other Things) enacted, That One Moiety of the net Produce arising by the Sale of Smuggling Vessels and Prohibited Goods, which should be seized after the First Day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three, and condemned and sold according to Law, (the Charges thereof being first deducted) should be allowed by the Commissioners of the Customs to any Officers of the Customs who should seize the same; and that the other Moiety thereof should be paid by the said Commissioners into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, in lieu of His Majesty's Share thereof (except in those Cases which are otherwise provided for by the said Act :) And that for the more effectual Prevention of the infamous Practice of Smuggling, and for the better Encouragement of the Officers and Seamen of all such Ships and Vessels of War belonging to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, who may be employed in preventing the clandestine Running of Goods on the Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the other Dominions and Colonies belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to direct and appoint the Moiety therein before mentioned, or any other Part of all and every the Seizure and Seizures that shall be made by such Officers and Seamen respectively, so employed as aforesaid, to be divided amongst all such Officers and Seamen who shall make any such Seizure, in such Proportions, and in such Manner, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall think fit to order and direct, by any Order or Orders of Council, or by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be made or issued from Time to Time for that Purpose: And whereas by one other Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, (intituled, An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America,) for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by Virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, (intituled, An Act for the Encouragement

T t

" of

“ of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better se-
 “ curing the Plantation Trade,) and for altering and disallowing
 “ several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more
 “ effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to
 “ and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and
 “ securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain;” it is
 (amongst other Things) enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures
 inflicted by that or any other Act or Acts of Parliament relating
 to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations
 in America, which shall be incurred and recovered there, (except
 such Seizures as shall be made at Sea by the Commanders or
 Officers of His Majesty’s Ships or Vessels of War duly authorized
 to make Seizures) shall be divided, after deducting the Charges of
 Prosecution from the Gross Produce thereof, into Three Parts;
 and that One Part of the net Produce thereof should be paid into
 the Hands of the Collector of His Majesty’s Customs at the Port or
 Place where such Penalties or Forfeitures should be recovered, for
 the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; One other Third
 to the Governor of the Colony, and One other Third to the Seizer
 or Prosecutor; and that One Moiety of all such Seizures as should
 be made at Sea by His Majesty’s Ships and Vessels as aforesaid, and
 of the Penalties and Forfeitures recovered thereon, first deducting
 the Charges as aforesaid, shall be paid as aforesaid to the Collector of
 His Majesty’s Customs, to and for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs
 and Successors; and the other Moiety to him or them who shall
 seize, inform, and sue for the same; subject nevertheless to such
 Distribution of the Produce of the Seizures so made at Sea, as well
 with Regard to the Moiety therein before granted to His Majesty,
 His Heirs and Successors, as with Regard to the other Moiety given
 to the Seizer or Prosecutor, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Succes-
 sors, shall think fit to order and direct, by any Order or Orders of
 Council, or by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be made for
 that Purpose; His Majesty, taking the same into His Royal Consi-
 deration, is hereby pleased, pursuant to the Powers vested in him
 by the said Acts of Parliament, and by and with the Advice of His
 Privy Council, to order, direct, and appoint, that the Moiety, or
 other Part of all and every the Seizure and Seizures that have been,
 or shall be made by Virtue of the first mentioned Act, and granted
 to the Officers and Seamen as aforesaid, and the Moiety of Seizures
 granted by the said last mentioned Act, be divided in the following
 Proportions, viz.

1st. With Regard to Seizures made by the Officers
 and Men of Ships and Sloops of War.

To the Captain or Captains of any such Ships or Sloops, who
 shall be actually on Board at the Seizure of any Smuggling Vessel
 or prohibited Goods, Three Eighth Parts, to be equally divided
 amongst them: To the Captains of Marines and Land Forces,
 Sea Lieutenants, and Masters on board any such Ships or Sloops,
 One Eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them: To the
 Lieutenants and Quarter Masters of Marines, and Lieutenants,
 Ensigns,

Ensigns, and Quarter Masters of Land Forces, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, Carpenter, Master's Mate, Surgeon, Pilot and Chaplain, on Board any such Ships or Sloops, One Eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them: To the Midshipmen, Secretary to Flag Officers, Captain's Clerk, Master Sailmaker, Carpenters Mates, Boat-swains Mates, Gunners Mates, Master at Arms, Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets, Coxswain, Quarter Masters, Quarter Masters Mates, Surgeons Mates, Yeomen of the Powder Room, and Serjeants of Marines, or Land Forces, on Board any such Ships or Sloops, One Eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them: To the Trumpeters, Quarter Gunners, Carpenter's Crew, Steward, Cook, Armourer, Steward's Mate, Cook's Mate, Gunsmith, Cooper, Swabber, Ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Marine, or other Soldiers, and all other Persons doing Duty, or assisting on Board any such Ships or Sloops, Two Eighth Parts, to be equally divided among them.

2d. With Regard to Seizures made by the Officers and Men of Cutters commanded by Lieutenants.

To the Lieutenant commanding such Cutter, who shall be actually on Board at the Seizure of any Smuggling Vessel, or Prohibited Goods, One Half Part: To the Second Master and Pilot, or Master's Mate, and the Midshipmen on Board any such Cutter, One Eighth Part: The Second Master and Pilot, or Master's Mate, to have Two Third Parts thereof, and the Midshipman to have the Remainder; but if there should happen to be a Pilot Extraordinary on Board at the Making of any such Seizure, the Second Master and Pilot, or Master's Mate, is, in that Case, to have One Moiety of the said Eighth Part, and the other Moiety is to be equally divided between the Pilot Extraordinary and Midshipman: To the Clerk and Steward, Boatswain's Mate, Gunner's Mate, Carpenter's Mate and Surgeon's Mate on Board any such Cutter, One Eighth Part: To the Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and all other Persons doing Duty and assisting on Board any such Cutter, Two Eighth Parts, to be equally divided amongst them.

3d. With Regard to Seizures made by Ships or Sloops of War, in Conjunction with Cutters.

That in all such Cases, the Moiety, or other Part which is given to the Officers and Men who shall make such Seizure, be divided into so many equal Parts or Shares, as there may be Ships or Sloops and Cutters concerned therein; and that those Shares be distributed to the Officers and Men of the Ships or Sloops and Cutters according to the foregoing Proportions.

And His Majesty doth hereby further order, direct and appoint, That in the Case of Seizures made at Sea in any of the Colonies Abroad, belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, by His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, being Part of the Squadron, or acting under the Orders of a Flag Officer or a Commodore with a Captain under him,

him, such Flag Officer or Commodore shall have One Fourth Part of the Moiety or other Part of the said Seizures directed by the said last mentioned Act to be paid to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, or reserved by former Acts for His Majesty's Use: And in case any Sea Captain, inferior Commission or Warrant Sea Officers, belonging to any such Ship or Vessel, for whom any Shares of Seizures are hereby allowed, be absent at the Time of making such Seizure, the Share of such Sea Captain, inferior Commission or Warrant Sea Officer, shall be cast into the Shares hereby allowed to the Trumpeters, Quarter Gunners, Carpenter's Crew, Steward, Cook, Armourer, Steward's Mate, Cook's Mate, Gunsmith, Cooper, Swabber, Ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Marine or other Soldiers, and all other Persons doing Duty or assisting on Board any such Ship or Vessel, to be equally divided amongst them: Provided, that if any Officer or Officers on Board of any such Ship or Sloops at the Time of making such Seizures, shall have more Commissions or Offices than One, he or they shall be entitled only to the Share which, according to the above-mentioned Distribution, shall belong to his or their respective superior Commissions or Offices. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to cause His Majesty's Pleasure, hereby signified, to be duly complied with.

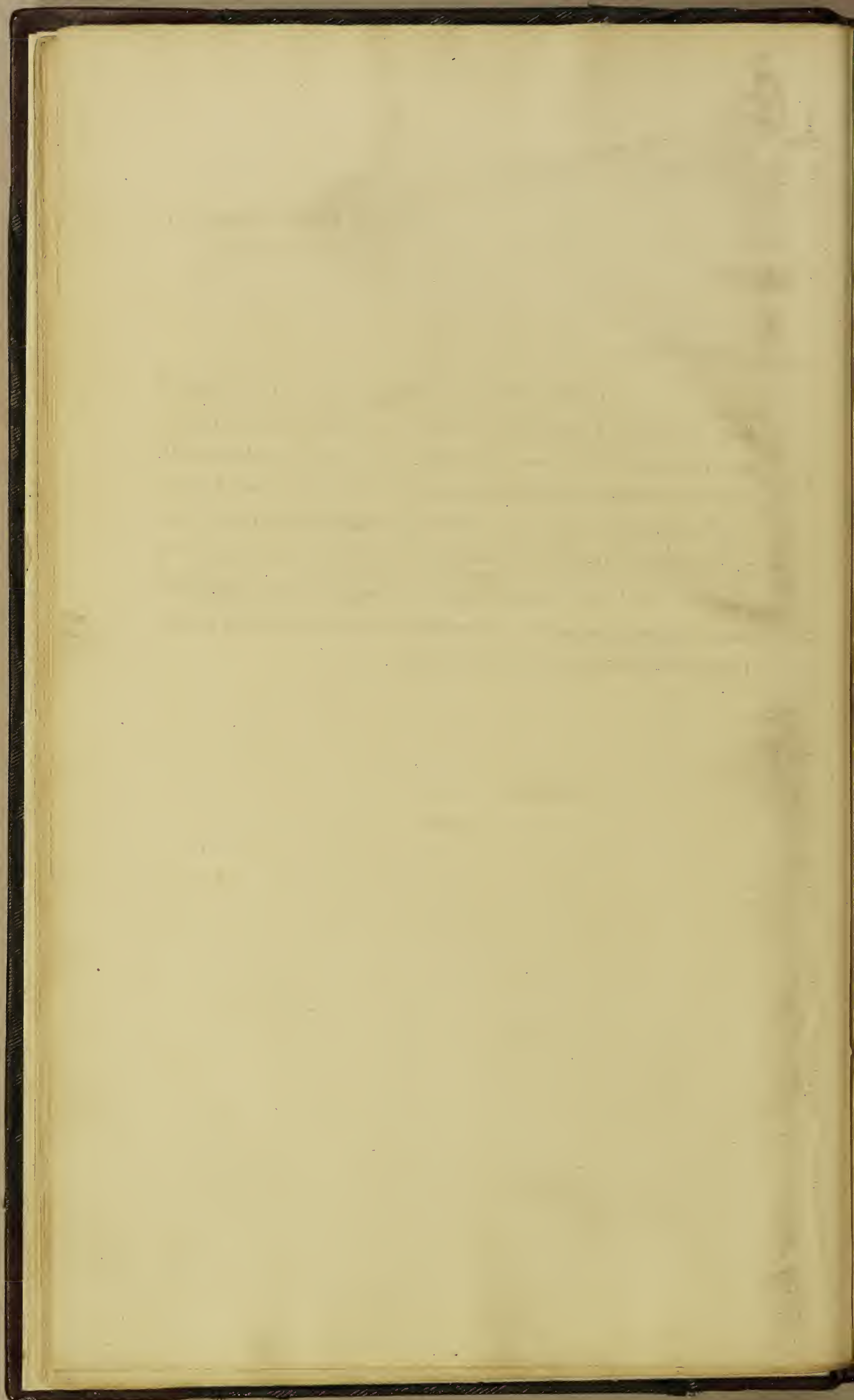
Rob. Walpole.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

13th March, 1767.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING observed Certificates to have been returned from America for discharging Bonds given in Great-Britain for exporting Wine to the Plantations, agreeably to the Act of the 4th Geo. III. Cap. 15, in which the Quantity expressed to have been landed is less than was shipped from hence, without any Reason being assigned for the Deficiency ; We direct you on such Occasions to call upon the Master of the Vessel, and require him to make Oath from what Cause such Deficiency has arisen, and you are to annex the Affidavit to your Certificate of the Quantity actually landed.



III.

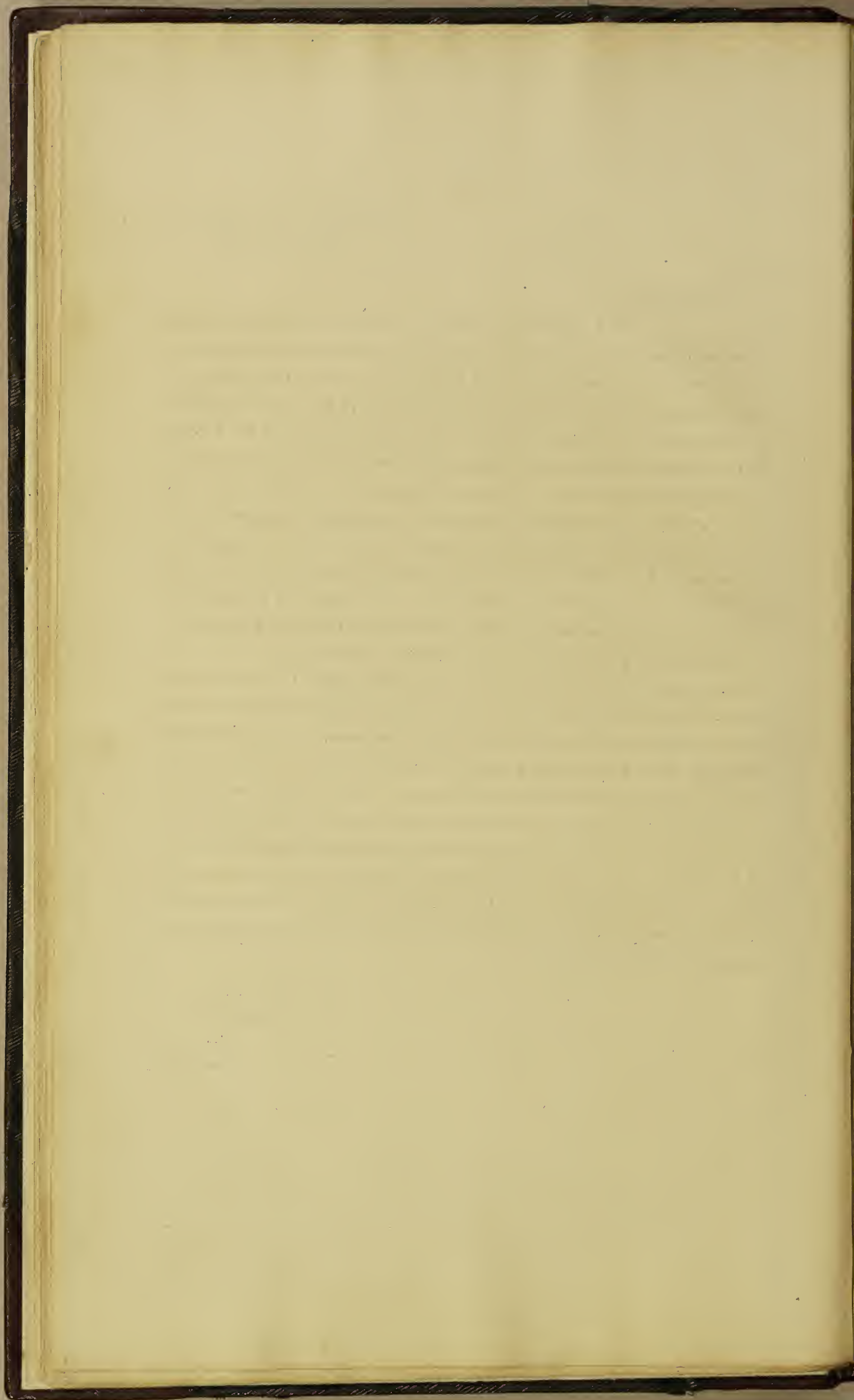
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
26th May, 1769.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Lords of the Treasury having been informed that the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, are greatly injured in the Rum Trade, by the Masters of Ships taking out several Cockets for one, two, three, four, and five Puncheons of Rum, at the several Custom-Houses in the American Islands and Plantations, to the amount of their several Cargoes, instead of one Cocket for each Cargo ; and that exorbitant Fees are paid for such Liberty, that as soon as these Ships make the Land of Ireland or England, they run along shore, and make Signals for the smuggling Boats to come off, and these Smugglers buy the Rum, some one, some two, some three Puncheons, and so on, for as many Puncheons as can be disposed of in that way, that the Masters of Ships destroy the small Cockets for such part as is disposed of, and then come into Port with the Remainder, and produce the rest of their Cockets to the Officers of the Customs, who finding them agree with the Cargo remaining on board, suppose them to be honest, though perhaps they may have run most Part of their Cargoes upon the Coast. To prevent this fraud for the future, the Commissioners direct you at the time the Masters of Ships clear their Vessels Outwards, to form one general Clearance, wherein the several Goods for which Cockets have been granted, are to be inserted, with the Mark and Numbers of the Packages, and when a Merchant applies to ship any Goods after such Clearance has been delivered to the Master, to be careful to indorse the same on the Back of the Clearance, and in like Manner, if any Vessel should come to your Port, cleared out from any Port in the British Plantations, for Great Britain or Ireland, and there takes in any other Goods, you are to indorse the Particulars of such Goods in like Manner, on the original Clearance.

E. STANLEY,

Secretary.



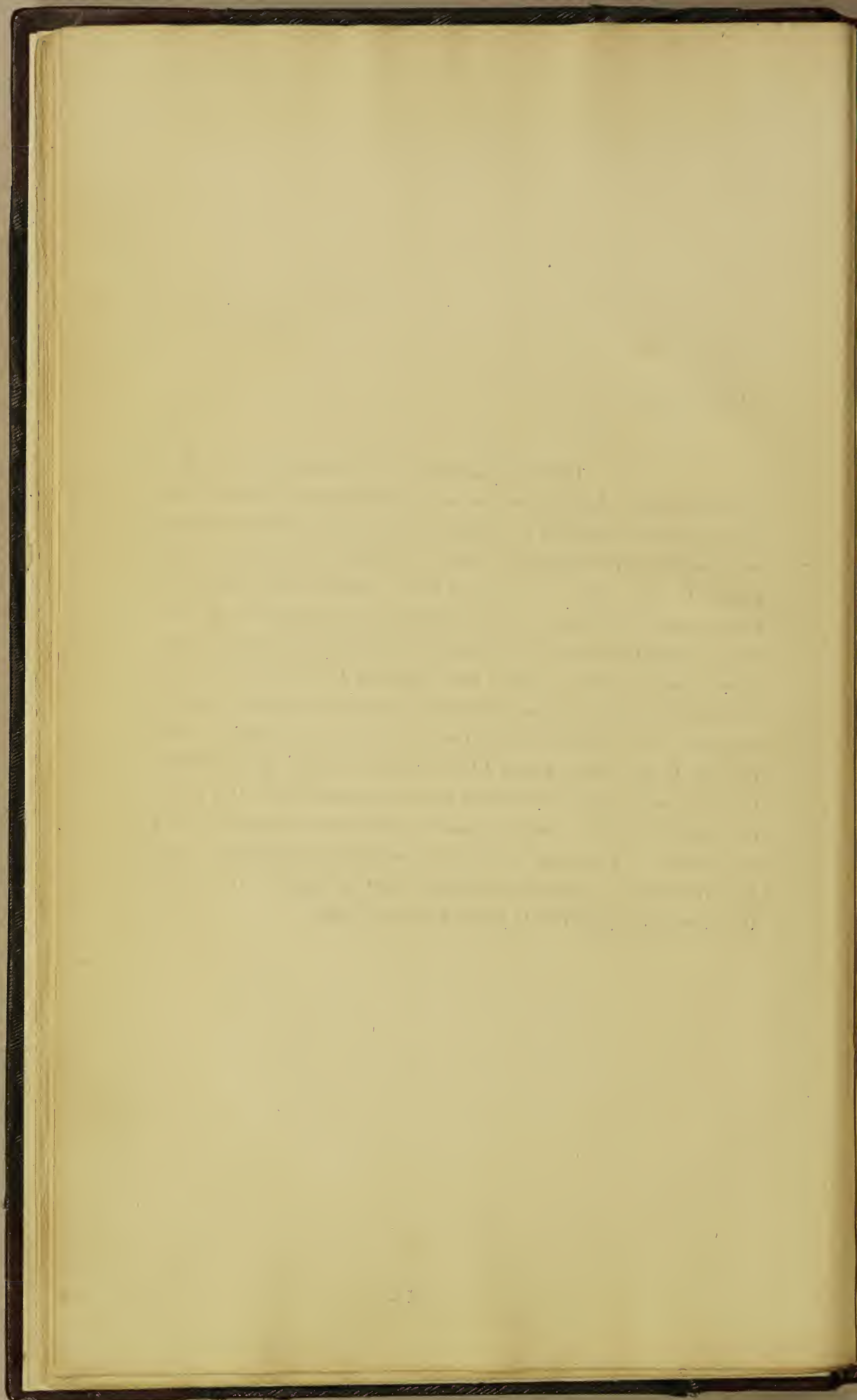
IV.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

Sept. 7, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners of Excise having represented to this Board, that it often happens that the proper Officers at the Ports in the West Indies, have neglected to put their Hands and Seals to the Certificates accompanying British Plantation Coffee, as required by the Act of the 5 Geo. II. Chap. 24. on account of which Omission, such Parcels of Coffee cannot in Strictness of Law be delivered, on Payment of the low Duty ; and also, that several Certificates have lately been presented to that Board, wherein the Naval Officers have neglected to put their Seals, and the Deputy Collector has signed for himself and the Comptroller, which is irregular. I am directed to signify the same to you, and to acquaint you, that the Commissioners having lately observed, in many other Instances, that many very imperfect Certificates have been received here ; they expect that you will in future take Care, that the Law above-mentioned be duly and strictly complied with, and that all Certificates accompanying Goods from your Port, be regularly and properly filled up agreeably to Law, and the several Forms prescribed to you in Pursuance thereof.



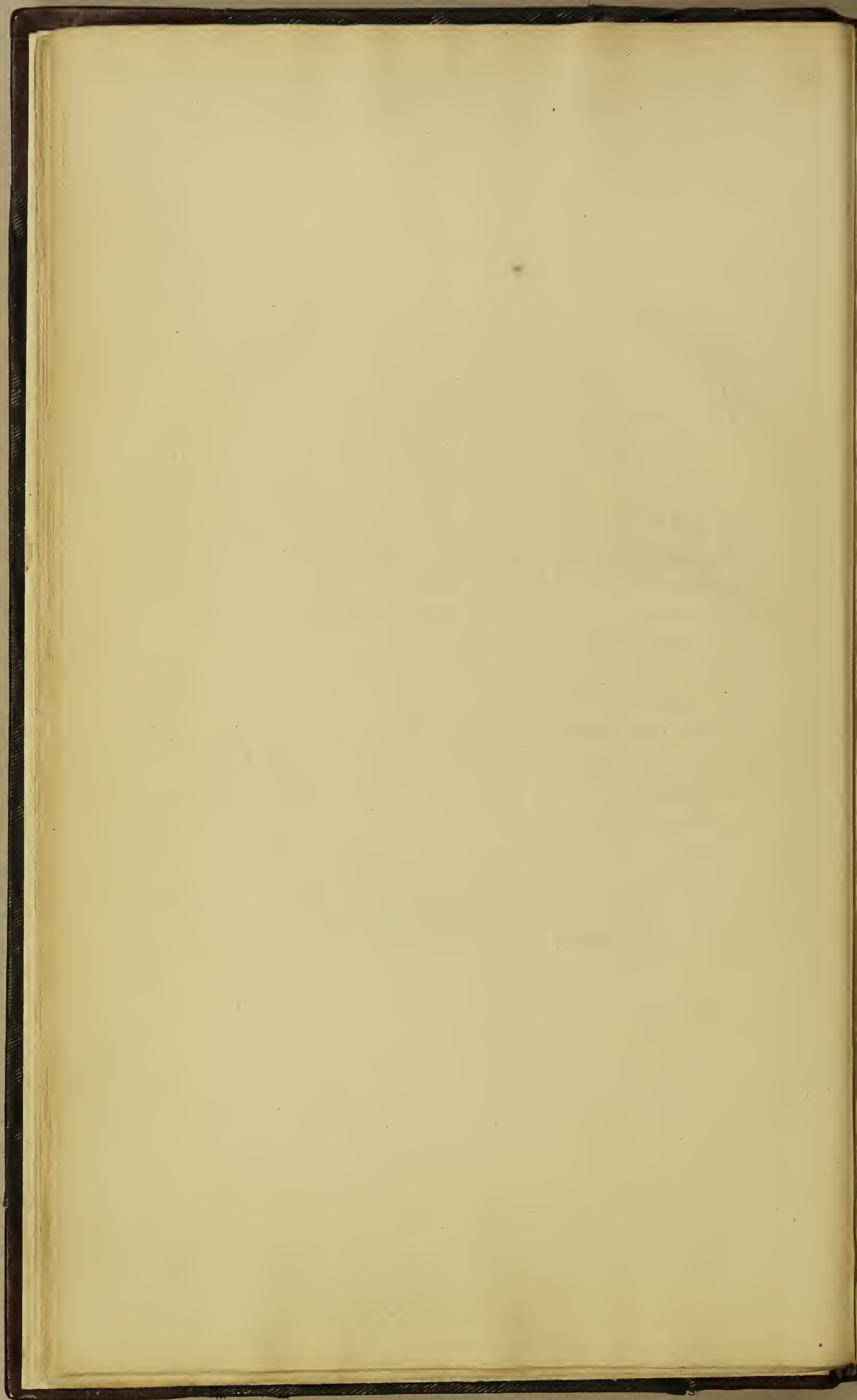
V.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

July 30, 1771.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners direct you on Receipt hereof, to transmit to them a List of all the Officers of the Revenue in your Port, distinguishing in separate Columns, their Stations, Residence, the Dates of their Appointments, and by whom appointed; together with their Ages and Capacities for their respective Employments: and with respect to such of them acting by the Appointment of the Governor, &c. and who have not received the Commissioners Deputations, you are to specify in what established Officer's Room they were appointed, and when the last Officer confirmed by them, died, resigned, or was dismissed; or in case they act in the Room of any Officer that is absent by Leave, or otherwise, you are specially to note the same, with the Reason thereof; and you are to certify, whether they are all acting in their respective Offices. And the Commissioners direct you for the future, that you do, by the first Opportunity, after the Death, Suspension, or Resignation of any Officer, give an account of the Day such Employment became vacant, that the Commissioners may have a speedy and proper Information of all Vacancies.



VI.

GENTLEMEN,

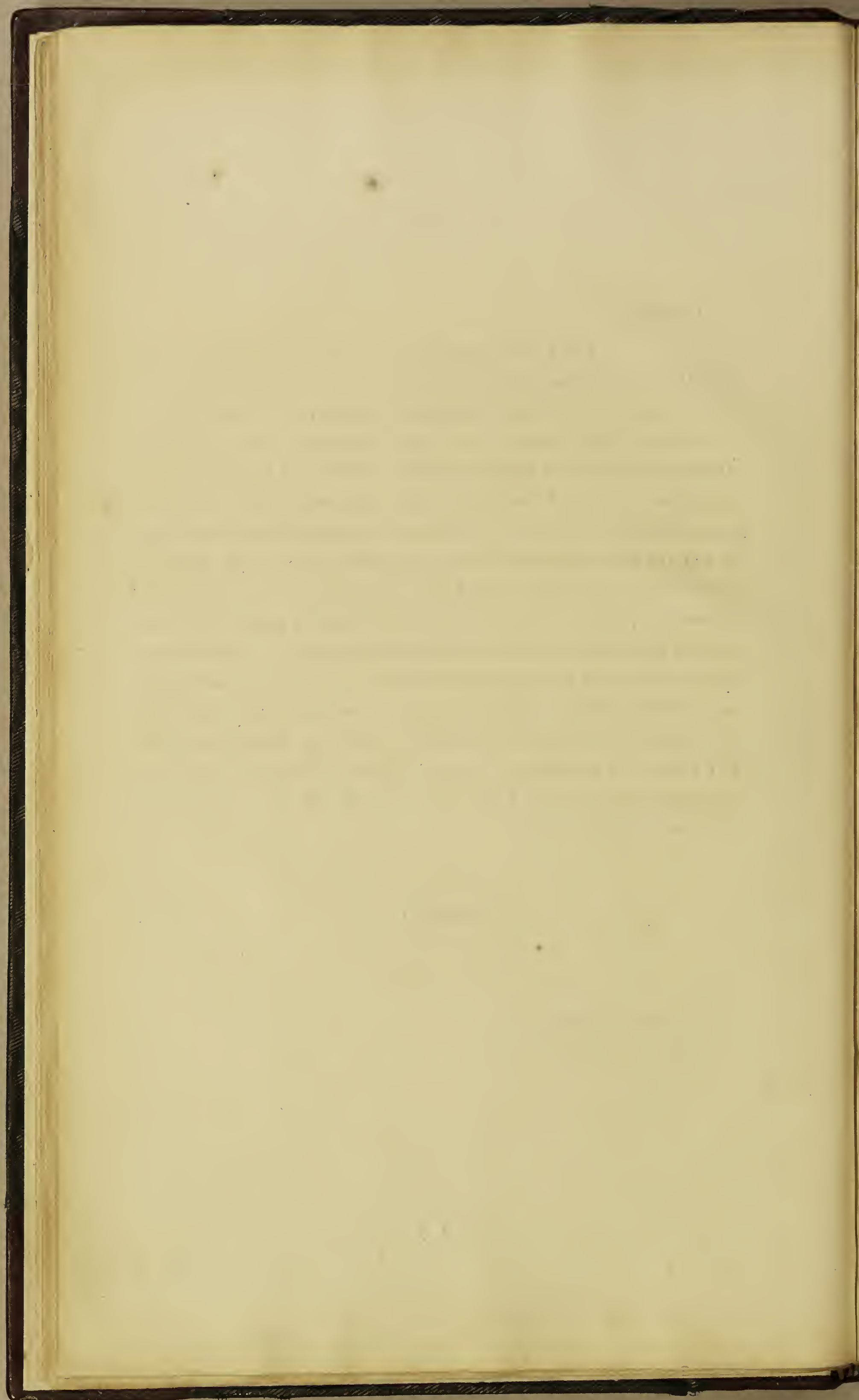
THE Commissioners having observed, in a late Seizure of a Vessel at Antigua, which was condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court there, but the Sentence has since been reversed by the Lords of the Council on the Hearing of the Appeal, that there was a very great Difference between the appraised Value of the Vessel and the Sum for which she was sold, whereby the Parties who entered into Security to answer the appraised Value were obliged, on the Reversal of the Decree, to pay the Deficiency thereof, and have since applied to the Board to be reimbursed the Money they have paid on that Account; the Commissioners direct you, upon Seizure of any Vessel in future, to consent that the Proprietors may have the Vessel, upon giving sufficient Security in Court to answer the appraised Value, in case she shall be condemned: but if the Proprietors shall refuse to take her upon these Terms, you are to apply to the Court for an Order to have her forthwith publicly sold to the best Advantage, and the Produce deposited in Court, or in the Hands of some proper Officer appointed for that Purpose, to abide the Event of the Seizure.

(Signed)

E. S.

Custom-House, London,

October 29, 1772.



VII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
14th December, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Collector of Savanah Lamar, in Jamaica, having charged in his Accounts of Incidents, sundry Sums of Money for Expences incurred by him in his Endeavours to compel a Vessel to perform Quarantine, in Obedience to an Order of the Governor of that Island, which Sums the Commissioners have thought proper to disallow. I am directed to acquaint you, that if at any time, you shall incur any Expences or sustain any Loss on account of the Quarantine Service, or any extraordinary Offices imposed upon you by the Governor, or the Legislature of the Island, you are to apply to the same Authority for Re-payment; as the Commissioners cannot pass such Expences in your Accounts, the same being no Charges of the Management of the Revenue of Customs.

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VIII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
October, 30th 1777.

By the Commissioners for managing, and causing to be levied and collected, His Majesty's Customs, Subsidies, and other Duties.

WHEREAS the Numbering the Orders to the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Out-Ports under the Management of this Board progressively, from the Commencement to the Conclusion of each Year, will be attended with good Consequences to the Revenue, particularly by preventing many Errors and Mistakes ;

RESOLVED,

To adopt this Method accordingly from the First Day of *January* next ; and

ORDERED,

1st.—That at the Beginning of each succeeding Year, the last Number of the preceding Year's Correspondence be specially signified to the respective Out-Ports, in order to ascertain whether the Orders issued at the latter End of the Year have been received and duly communicated ; and that the Collectors and Comptrollers be at the same Time enjoined to compare such Numbers with the Orders received, and to report if that Year's Correspondence be found complete and entered up.

2dly.—That the Principal Officers at every Port be directed to number progressively, from the Commencement to the Conclusion of each Year, all such Letters as they may have Occasion to write to the Board from and after the First Day of *January* next inclusive ;—and that in the First Letter they may write in each succeeding Year, they do make Mention of the last Number of the preceding Year's Correspondence, that the same may be compared with the Books of References kept in the Secretary's Office, to see that the Numbers correspond : And in case they shall not be found to agree, that they may be acquainted therewith by a Letter signed by the Secretary.

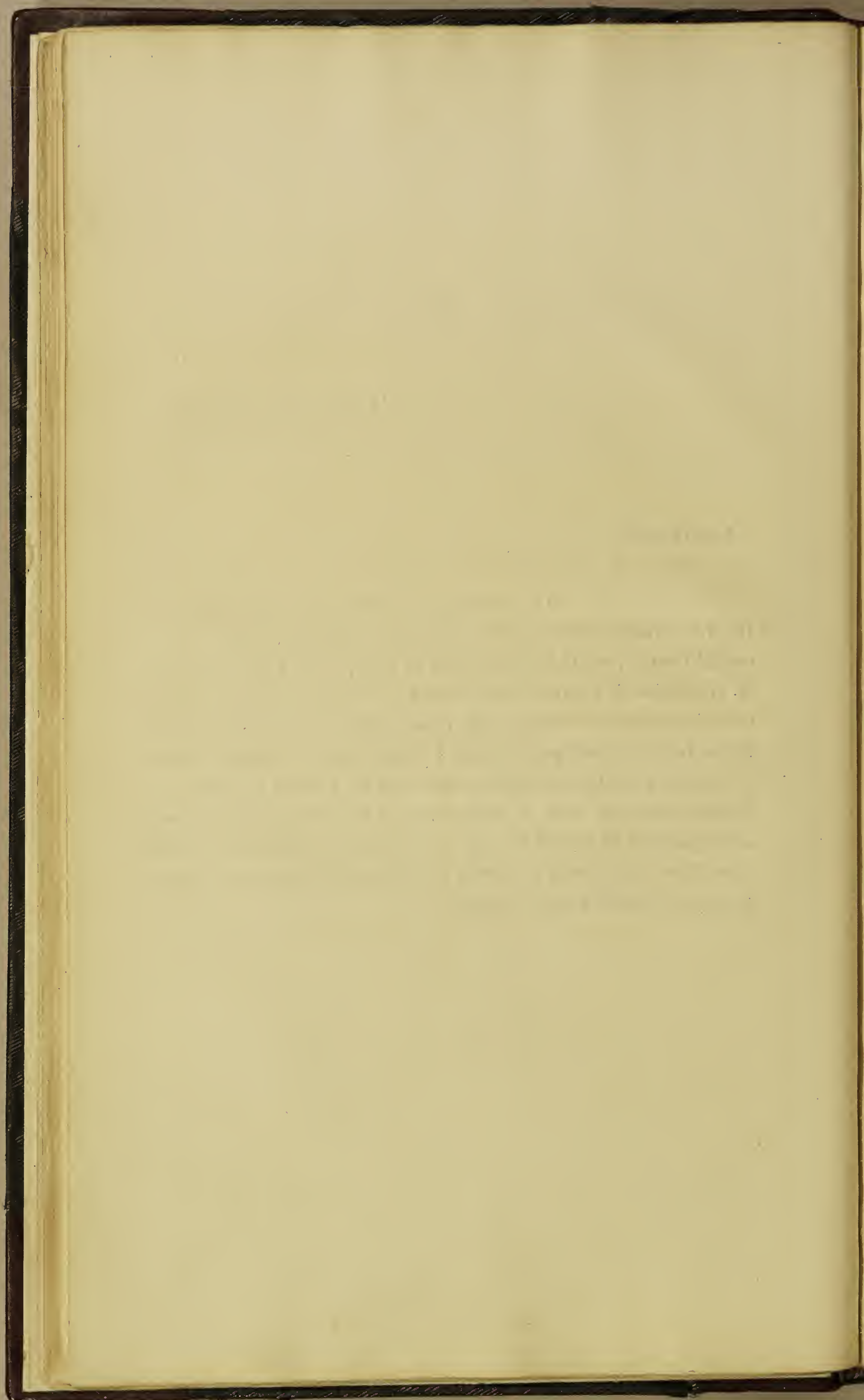
3dly and Lastly.—That whenever any Person shall be sent on a Survey to either of the Ports of this Kingdom, he be furnished from the Secretary's Office with a List containing the last Number of each Year's Correspondence, beginning with the Year 1778, or from the last Survey of the Port, and ending at the Time of such Inspector's Departure for the said Survey, to the End that he may examine whether the Number of Letters and Orders, issued by the Board in each Year, correspond, and have been regularly entered in the Books of Office there, and that he may be enabled to incorporate the same in his General Report to the Board.

IX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
15th June, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,

It appearing to Us that some of the Officers in the West Indies, have sworn to Accounts, wherein they have made several Charges, which had been paid by them, to the great Prejudice of His Majesty's Revenue, and Scandal to themselves; We therefore think it necessary to declare, that if any Officer shall be guilty of the like in future, he will peremptorily be dismissed; at the same Time we caution you, that no Disbursements will be allowed in your Accounts, unless you refer to some Order of this Board for the same, accompanied with proper Receipts as Vouchers, and you are to take Care, that this Letter is entered in your Book of Orders, for the Information of yourselves and Successors,



X.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
3d November, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,

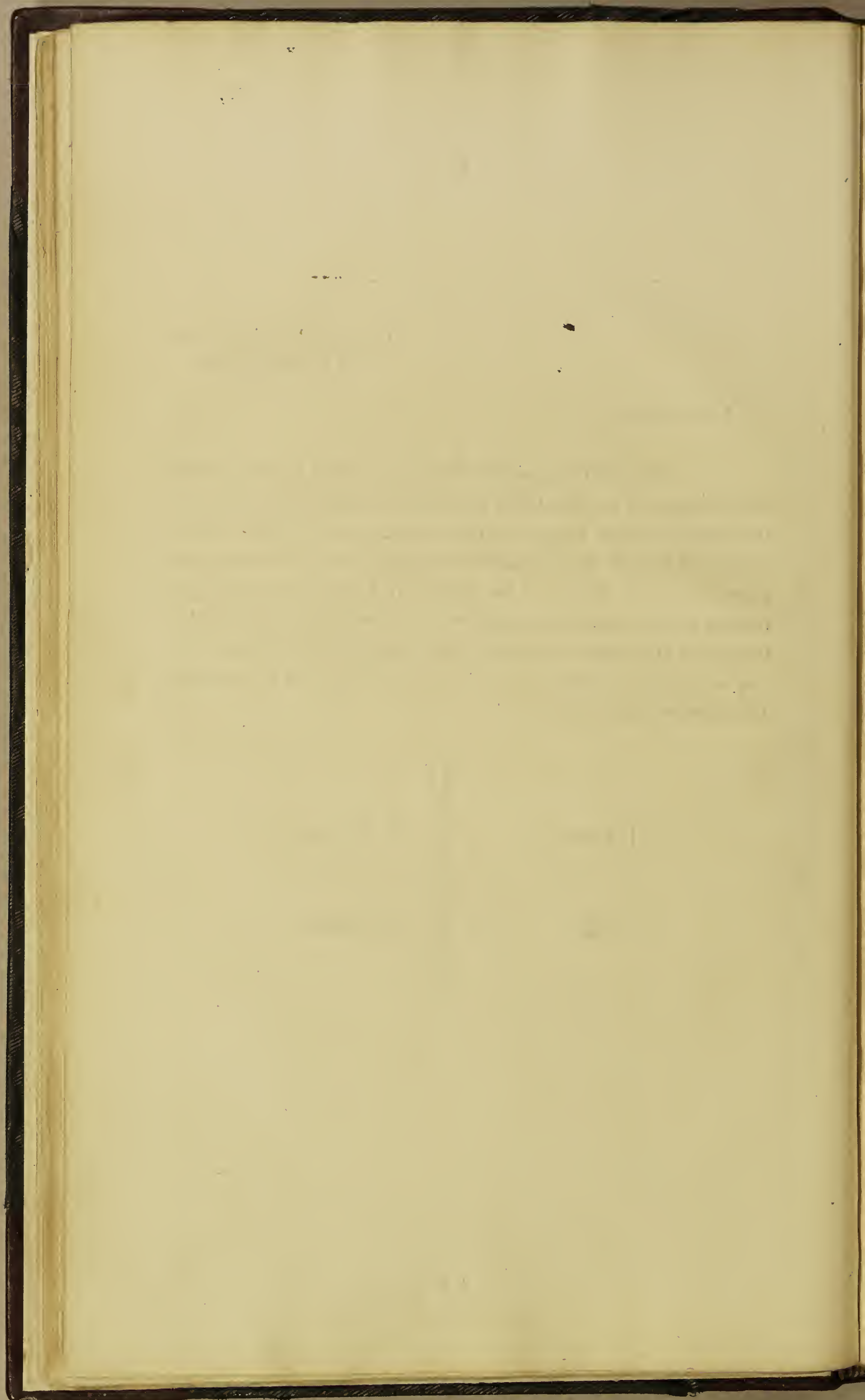
HAVING appointed Mr. James Newey to be Inspector and Examiner of the Plantation Collectors Accounts and Vouchers, in the Room of John George Felton, deceased;—We direct you to correspond with Mr. Newey, and to be careful in giving full and speedy Answers to such Letters as he shall have Occasion to write to you relating to the Accounts of your Port. And we strictly enjoin you to observe the Directions contained in our Letter of the 16th of September last, respecting the transmitting of your Accounts, and the remitting the Balances due thereon,

H. Pelham

W. E. Agar

T. Allan

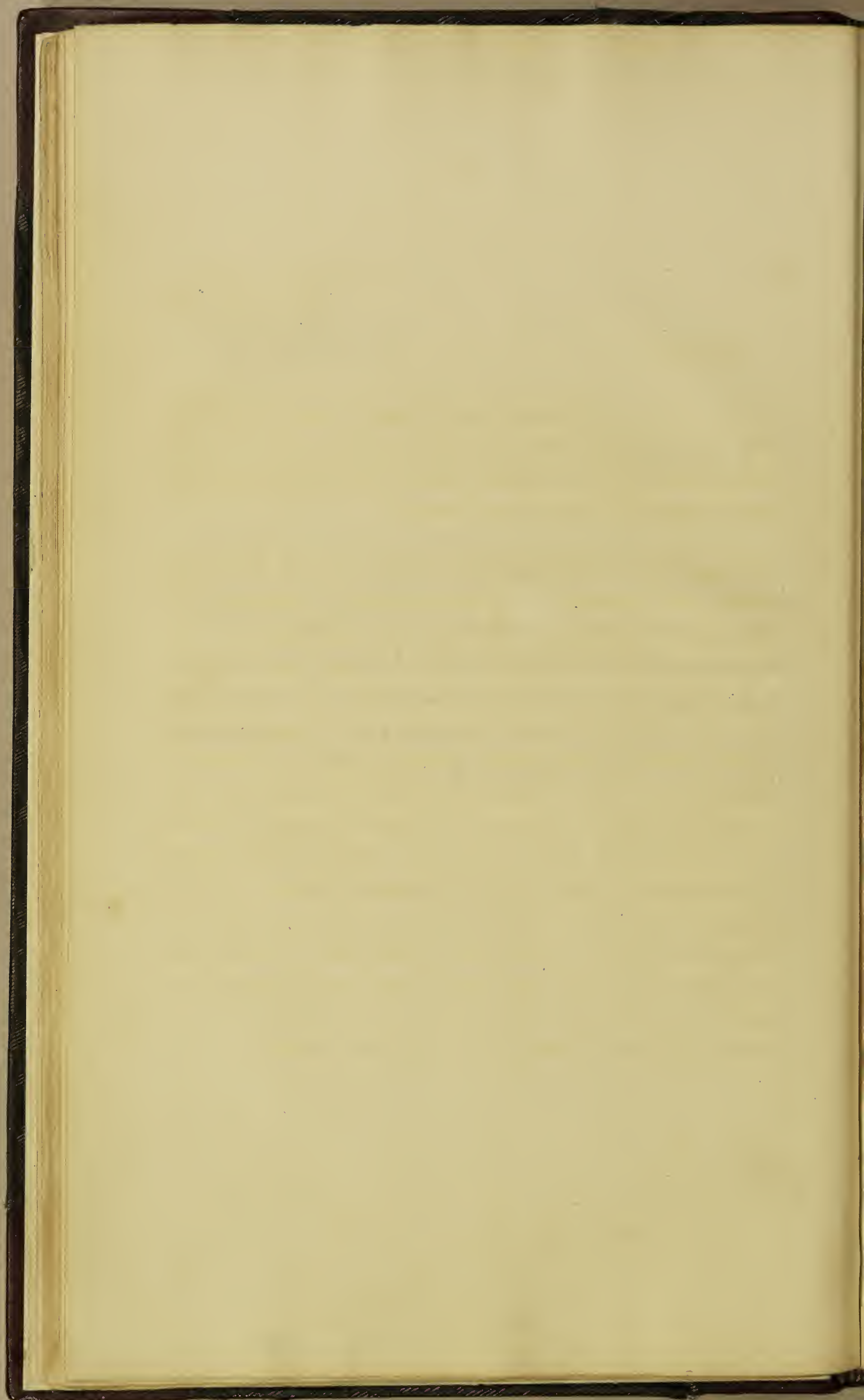
E. Hooper.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
31st December, 1779.

GENTLEMEN;

THE Commissioners having observed that several of the Collectors in the West Indies, have transmitted their Accounts to England by His Majesty's Packets, by which the Charges of Postage have amounted to a very considerable Sum : I have their Directions to acquaint you, that you must not in future send your Accounts by the Packet, but transmit them by some Merchant Ship, and the Duplicates thereof in like Manner by another Ship.



XII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
Feb. 26, 1780.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have received the Collector's Letters of the 20th May, 1779, and also your joint Letters of the 27th of that month, and of the 15th July, stating, that Mr. Elford, the Collector's late chief Clerk, had defrauded the Collector, and injured the Revenue to a great Amount.

It appearing in your said Letters, that you have called Mr. Elford Deputy Collector. We acquaint you that you are very inofficial in making use of that Title, (which is inadmissible at this Board), because neither you nor any other Person in the service of this Revenue, can act by Deputy, unless warranted so to do by Letters Patent, or other legal Grant of Office, but even such Patent Officers are nevertheless answerable for the Acts of their Deputy, and therefore the Collector having no such authority, is certainly answerable for the Person who officiates for him, whether he is personally present or absent; and therefore whatever injury the Revenue has sustained by Mr. Elford's misconduct, the Collectors will be chargeable for the same.—For this reason, we think you highly blameable in not stating to us the nature of the Frauds practised, in order that you, if necessary, might be charged with the same, and more particularly reprehensible in withholding your Quarterly Accounts, contrary to the 13th Article of your Instructions, at a juncture when you both admit that great Frauds and irregularities had been practised at your Port, and thereby possibly depriving us by the want of such Accounts, of the means of calling you to answer for such misconduct.

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XIII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

June 28, 1782.

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing that several quantities of Coffee have been imported into Barbadoes, in Prize Ships, and that the Collector has only taken the Duty of Seven Shillings per Cent. laid by the Act of the 6 Geo. III. upon British Plantation Coffee.

We acquaint you, that if any Coffee, not of the produce of the British Plantations, should be brought into your Port,—that the Duty of £2 19s. 9d. per Cent. imposed by the Act of 4 Geo. III. Chap. 15. is due thereon; and in such cases, where you shall admit Prize Coffee to an Entry, upon payment of the Duty of Seven Shillings per Cent. only, you are to annex to your account the proof produced to you, that the same was the produce of a British Plantation, in failure whereof, the Collector will be charged with the Foreign Duty.

XIV.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
5th Sept. 1782.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Lords of the Treasury, by their Minutes of the 3d May, 1782, and 13th August last, having resolved that they will not grant Leave of Absence to the Officers of the Customs, but that, for the future, all Applications for that Purpose, be made to the Commissioners of the Customs; I am commanded by this Board to signify the same to you for your Information and Government, with Directions to affix a Copy of this Letter in the Public Office, in order to prevent their Lordships being troubled with unnecessary Solicitation. And you are also to communicate the same separately to each of the Officers within the Limits of your Port, acquainting them that this Board, which is constantly sitting, and always ready to hear their Officers, never refuse their reasonable Indulgence for Health, nor any other proper Occasion, and consequently, that in future they must transmit their Applications to the Commissioners on this and all other Business through the Hands of the Collector and Comptroller, who are enjoined to transmit the same hither, without Delay, accompanied with their impartial Opinion, whether the Request can be granted without Prejudice to this Revenue; specifying when the Petitioner was last Absent, and for how long Time, when the Application shall be for any Indulgence of that Kind.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
29th November, 1784.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS Difficulties have frequently occurred, on the Importation of Coffee and Cocoa of the Growth or Produce of the British Plantations, by the Certificates granted by the Officers of the Customs from whence it is shipped not being conformable to Law;

I have the Commissioners Directions to acquaint you, that, by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, the Inland Duties on Coffee and Cocoa were repealed, and, in lieu thereof, an additional Duty was laid on the Importation of that Article, subject to the like Restrictions, Regulations and Forfeitures as the former Duties were liable to, which Act you will herewith receive.

And the Commissioners direct you to take Care, that on the Shipping of any Coffee or Cocoa from your Port, of the Growth or Produce of your Island, that the Directions contained in the Act of the 5th Geo. II. Chap. 24. Sect. 3. be duly and strictly complied with, viz. in requiring the Planter's Oath of the Growth, the Oath of the Master of the Vessel on which the same is shipped as to the Identity, specifying the Mark, Number, and Weight of each Package respectively, otherwise the Coffee or Cocoa so shipped will be liable on Importation to the Duties payable on the like Commodities of Foreign Growth.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

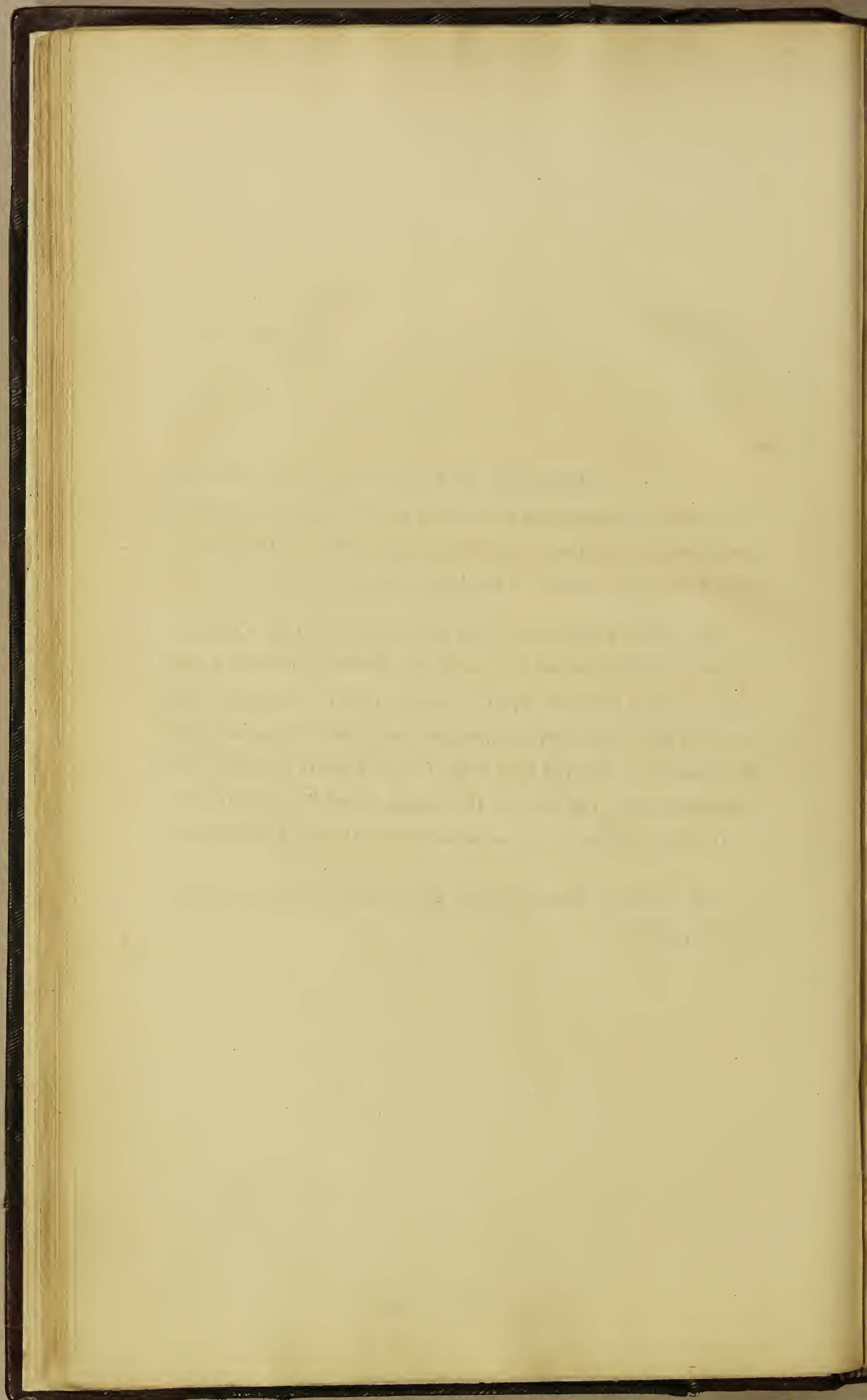
28th June, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS we have observed that several of the Collectors and Comptrollers in the West India Islands, have contented themselves with certifying in the Plantation Certificates, that Tobacco shipped from those Islands, “ was legally imported there.”

We strictly enjoin you to take especial Care, in all Certificates of the like Kind granted by you for any Tobacco, or other Goods, which may have been, or shall be, brought from the American States into your Port, and afterwards shipped for Great Britain, to specify the Name of the Ship, of what Built, to what Country belonging, how manned, and also the Name of the Master, in which such Tobacco, or other Foreign Goods, were so imported from the said United States.

And you are to acknowledge the Receipt of this Letter by the very first Opportunity.



XVII.

Custom-House, London,
18 June, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing to have been the Practice, at some of the Ports in the Colonies and Plantations in America, for the Collectors and Comptrollers to blend different Subjects in one Letter, which frequently tends to embarrass the Board, and to delay the Orders necessary to be given thereon;—

I have it in Command to acquaint you, that whenever you have various Matters to communicate, that are not necessarily connected with each other, you are to write separate Letters on each distinct Subject:

And you are enjoined to pay due Obedience to the Board's Letter of 30th October, 1777.

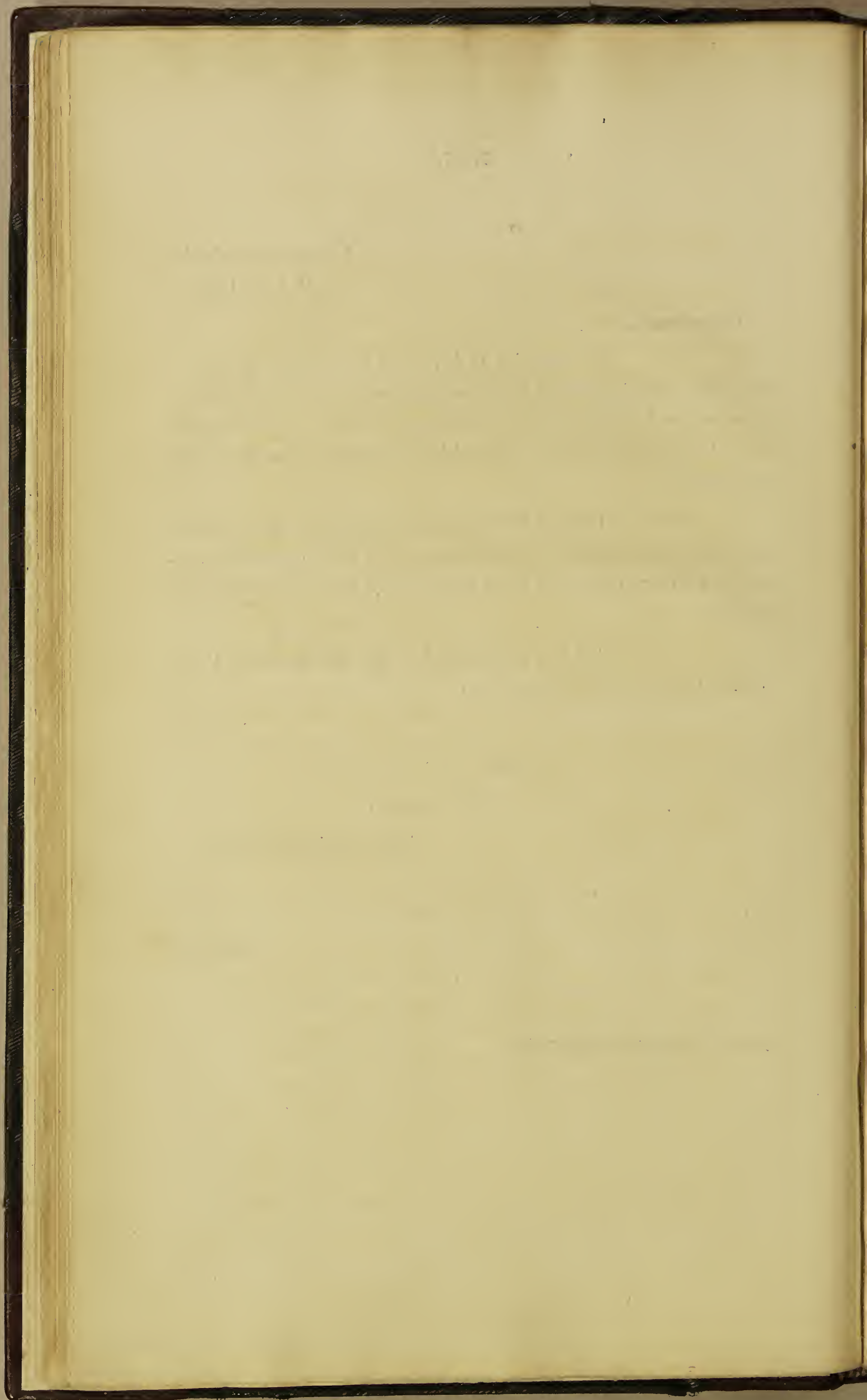
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

To the Collector and Comptroller.



XVIII.

N^o*Custom-House, London,
21 June, 1785.*

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had under Consideration the most commodious Method of paying the Salaries of all Officers, except the Collectors and Comptrollers, and also the Incidental Charges, out of the growing Receipt of the several Ports, both in America and the West-Indies;—

We think it expedient to direct, that, on the Expiration of every Quarter, you do, without Delay, make out your Accounts, pursuant to the 13th Article of your Instructions, paying to the several Officers of the Port, except you, the Collector and Comptroller, their respective Salaries, together with such Incidental Charges as have been incurred and have been allowed by this Board:—

And, after you have paid the Salaries and Incidental Charges, you are to be careful to transmit to Us your Accounts and Balances, conformably to Our Order of the 19th of June, 1783.

But you are to take Notice, That with Respect to such Officers that are dead, dismissed, removed, or have absented themselves without Leave, or have been lately admitted, that the Collector is to pay the Executors or legal Representatives of the Deceased, and the other Persons, for the Time only for which they served, taking their respective Receipts for the same; and, when the Collector has paid these Salaries, he is to refer to this Order as a further Voucher, for the more regular Discharge of his Accounts.

And if any of the Landing-Waiters, or Waiters and Searchers of the Port, have any Post-Entries standing out Inwards or Outwards, their Salaries are not to be paid until they have perfected such Post-Entries, and brought in their Books to be examined; and that no Post-Entry may stand out, the Collector is not, on any Pretence whatsoever, to pay any Landing-Waiter's, or Waiter's and Searcher's Salary, until he has a Certificate from the Surveyor or Searcher, that all the Books for the Ships discharged by him in the preceding Quarter are examined, and the Post-Entries made; which the Surveyor or Searcher is to certify

at

at the Foot of the Collector's Accounts of Salaries and Incidents, as a Voucher, without which he will not have Credit for the Salary of any Landing-Waiter, or Waiter and Searcher.

With Respect to the Collector and Comptroller, We shall, on the Receipt of their respective Accounts and Balances, direct their Salaries to be paid at this Office, half-yearly, viz. at Midsummer and Christmas, up to the Time to which such Accounts are received; but you are hereby cautioned to abstain from drawing any Bills, for the Payment of your Salaries, on the Lords of the Treasury, on this Board, or any of the Officers here, the same being contrary to the Forms of this Office; and We enjoin you to authorise some proper Persons in London, by a Letter of Attorney, to receive your Salaries.

But in case you should not have Money sufficient at your Port, out of the growing Receipt of Duties, to pay both the Salaries and Incidental Charges, you are to pay the former in preference to the latter; and, after Payment of such Salaries, the Collector may, if he has no Money left in his Hands, certify the same to Us, that Orders may be given to the Receiver-General here for the Payment of such Incidental Charges, provided the several Accounts from your Port have been received. —

And in case you shall not receive sufficient Duties to pay the Salaries of the Inferior Officers, as before-mentioned, in due Time, you are, in that Case, to grant them a Certificate thereof, that We may issue Our Orders for the Payment of the same at this Office,

W. Hey,

W. E. Agar,

T. Boone,

J. Jeffreys.

Collector and Comptroller.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury an Order in Council of the 19th of August last, stating that it has been represented, "That the Traders of Nantuckett, Marblehead, Boston and other Parts of the Countries belonging to the United States, have, by settling Agents at Halifax, under Pretence of Emigration, obtained Clearances from thence for the Port of London for Cargoes of Whale Oil, which, being made from Fish caught by the People of the said United States in Vessels not belonging to His Majesty's Subjects, would be liable, if such Clearances were not obtained, to pay the Aliens Duty;" and ordering this Board to give the necessary Directions to the several Officers employed in the Service of the Revenue, within the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to be vigilant in executing the Laws now in Force for preventing any collusive Practices, by which the Oil made from Fish caught by the People of the United States of America, in Vessels not belonging to His Majesty's Subjects, may be so cleared out from the Ports of those Provinces as not to be liable to pay the Aliens Duty; I am commanded by their Lordships to direct you forthwith to give the necessary Directions to your Officers for that Purpose accordingly.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

*Treasury Chambers,**September 6, 1785.*

GEORGE ROSE.

*Commissioners Customs.**Customs.*

Custom-House, London,

10, 1785.

LET the Collector and Comptroller of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Customs~~ ^{Customs} forthwith communicate the Information contained in Mr. Rose's Letter (of which the foregoing is a Copy) to all the Officers under their Survey; and excite them to use their utmost Endeavours to prevent any Frauds that may be attempted, taking Care to apprise this Board of any Matter that may arise in consequence thereof fit for their Cognizance.

By Order of the Commissioners,

XX.

Custom-House, London,
16 November, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners observing that several of the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Ports in the Plantations have not transmitted to them Duplicates of the Ships Registers granted by the said Officers, as required by the Acts of the 7th and 8th William III. ch. 22. sect. 18.

I am directed to enjoin you to be particularly careful in future to transmit to them, with your Quarterly Accounts, Duplicates of all the Ships Registers that may be issued at your Port.

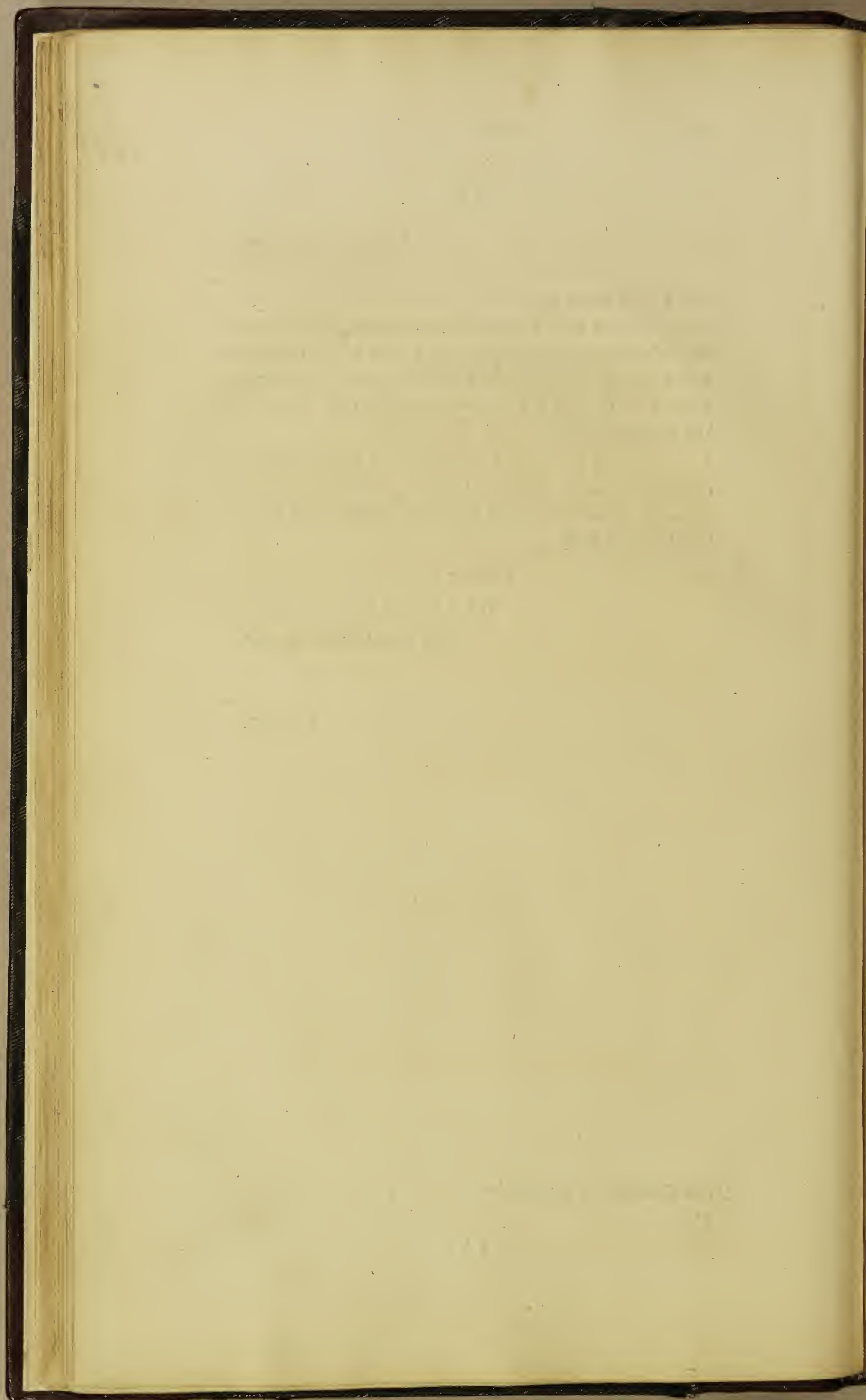
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

*To the Collector and Comptroller
of*



N^o XXI.

N^o

*Custom-House, London,
22d November, 1785.*

GENTLEMEN,

INCLOSED I fend you, by Direction of the Board, the Act passed the last Session for the better securing the Duties payable on Tobacco; also the Form of the Manifest alluded to therein, with the Blanks properly filled up:—

And I am directed to enjoin you, and the several Officers under your Survey, to pay a strict Obedience to the said Act, and to observe the Form of the aforementioned Manifest, so far as they are respectively concerned, in case any Tobacco shall be shipped from your Port or District, after the Commencement of the beforementioned Act.

I am,

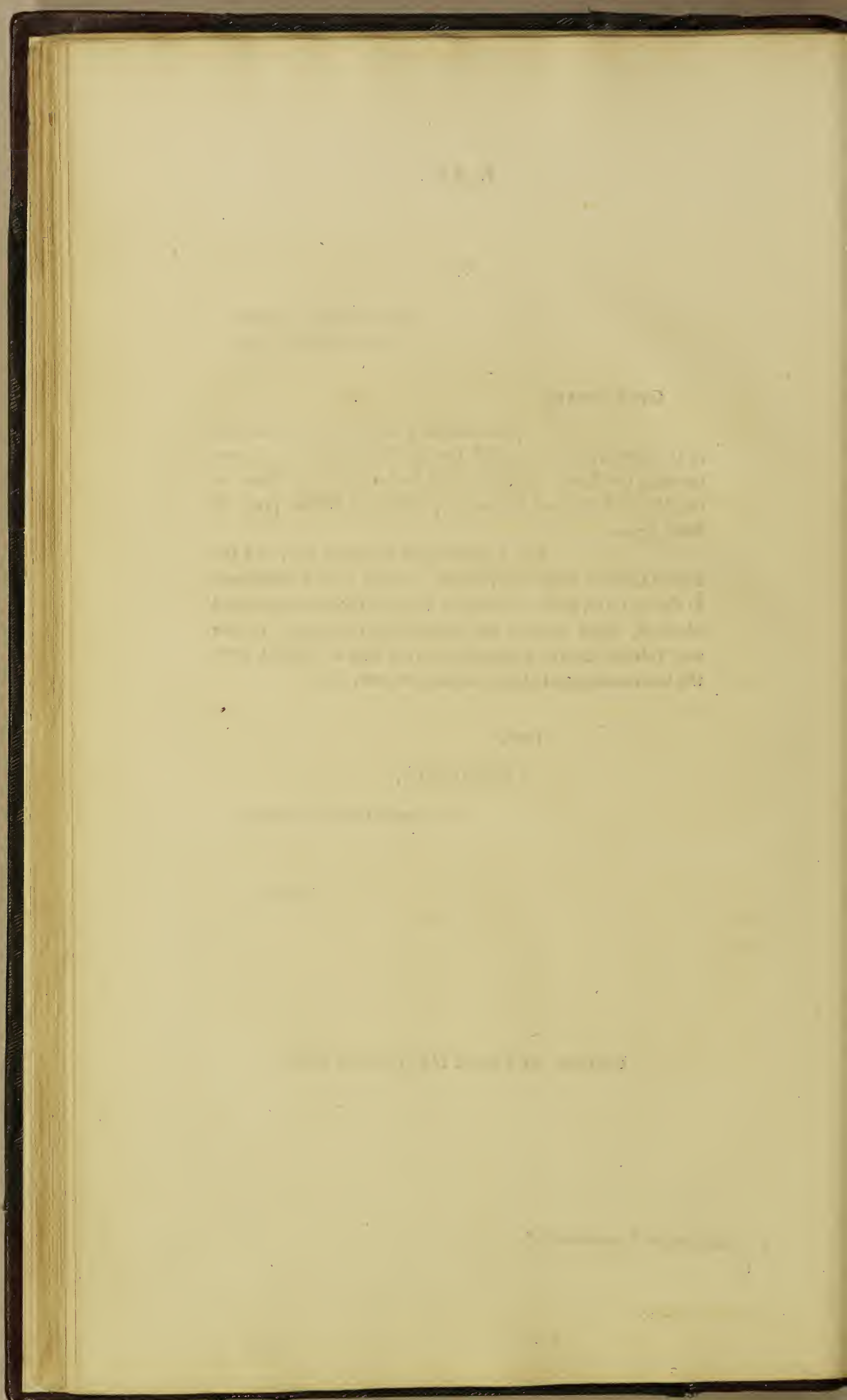
GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

For Form, see General List of printed Forms.

*To Collector and Comptroller of
of*



Custom-House, London,
6th January, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS it appears that some of the Officers in America have improperly granted Registers to Foreign-built Vessels, which have been seized and condemned for illicit Trade;—

And as no Ship of Foreign-built is by Law entitled to the Privilege of a British-built Vessel, unless taken at Sea by Letters of Mart or Reprisal, and condemned as lawful Prize in the Court of Admiralty;—

We hereby strictly enjoin you to be particularly careful to avoid a Practice so highly detrimental to the Maritime Strength and Commerce of this Country; *and not to grant Registers for any Foreign-built Vessels whatsoever, unless taken as before-mentioned, and condemned as lawful Prize in the Court of Admiralty, observing, that if a Party claiming any Prize shall think fit, on the Sentence of Condemnation, to pray for and be allowed an Appeal, the Sentence in that Case is incomplete, and therefore you are not to grant a Register, until it shall be made appear that the Sentence of Condemnation is affirmed, or the Appeal dismissed by the High Court of Admiralty of England.*

And you are further to observe, that all Ships taken by Letters of Mart or Reprisal, and legally condemned in the Admiralty Court before mentioned, are to be specially registered, agreeable to the Form herewith sent, at the Bottom of which you are to certify the Sum for which such Vessel and her Materials were sold, either by Publick or Private Sale, in order that the Duties payable on the Value thereof may be collected by the Officers of this Revenue on the Arrival of such Ship in any of the Ports of this Kingdom, where alone the said Duties are due and payable.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON

IN THE REIGN OF
HENRY THE FIRST

BY
JOHN GOWER

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
IN THE REIGN OF
HENRY THE FIRST
BY
JOHN GOWER

XXIII.

*Custom-House, London,
21st April, 1786.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners having observed that Rum, Tobacco, &c. are frequently suffered, by some of the Officers in the West-Indies, to be put on board Vessels that are under the Tonnage prescribed by Law for transporting such Articles, and which, upon their Arrival here, subject them to Forfeiture:—

I have it in Command to direct you, in all future Instances of this Kind that may arise at your Port, not to fail to apprize the Masters of such Vessels of the Law; and you are also to refuse granting the usual Shipping Documents accordingly.

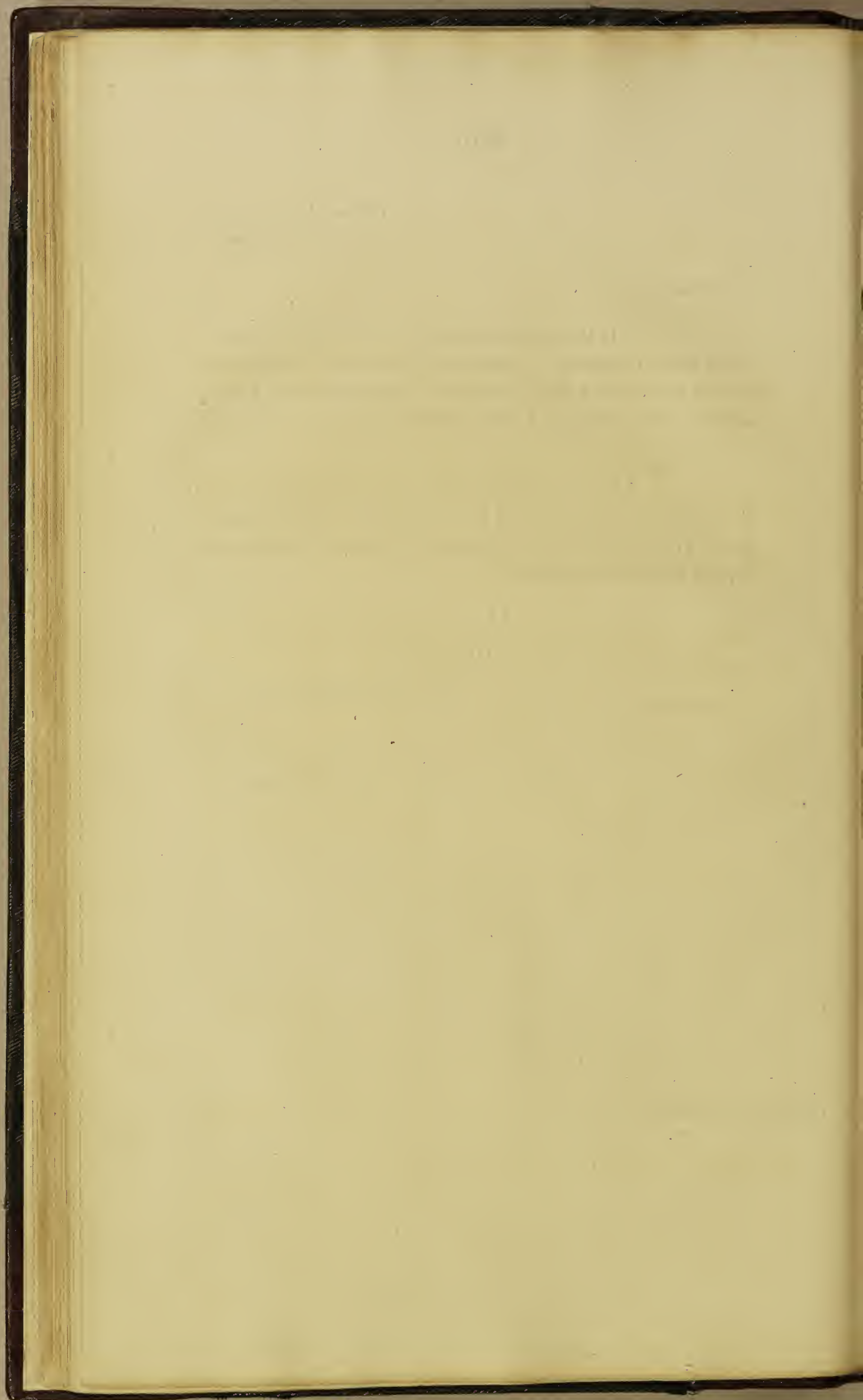
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

Collector and Comptroller.



XXIV.

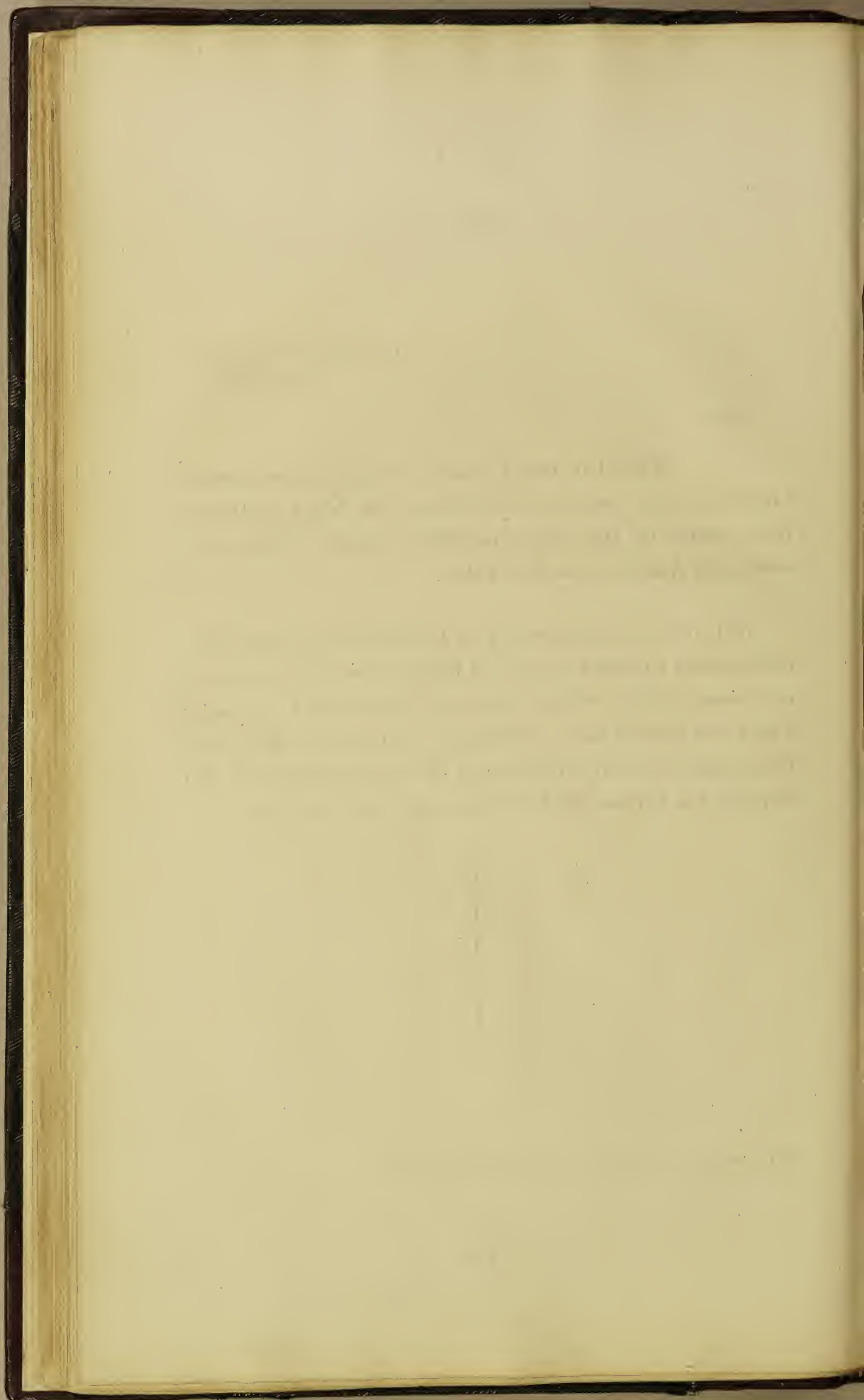
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
May 3, 1786.

SIR,

FINDING from Experience that great Inconveniencies have arisen to the Service of this Revenue from Leaves of Absence being granted for long Periods for Officers employed therein, and stationed in America or the West Indies;

And we desire the Favour of your Excellency, in case any Application should be made to you by any Officer of the Customs for Leave of Absence, that you will not grant such Officer Leave for a longer Period than Three Months; and request, when your Excellency may think proper to grant any Leave of Absence to Officers of this Revenue, you will have the Goodness to signify the same to us.

His Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief at



*Custom-House, London,
8th June, 1786.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT being represented to the Commissioners by the Officers of the Customs at Halifax in Nova Scotia, that a Whale Fishery has been lately established at their Port by some People from Nantucket, and that several Vessels have been fitted out and sailed from thence to the Coast of Brazil in pursuit of Whales;

I am commanded by the Commissioners to transmit to you a Copy of His Majesty's Order of Council of the 20th of December last, respecting a Quantity of Whale Oil lately imported here from Halifax; and they direct you to observe the Orders therein given, so far as relate to the Exportation of any Whale Oil from your Port, under the like Circumstances.

And the Commissioners further direct you to keep the Accounts of all Whale Oil imported into and exported from your Port, distinct from your other Accounts.

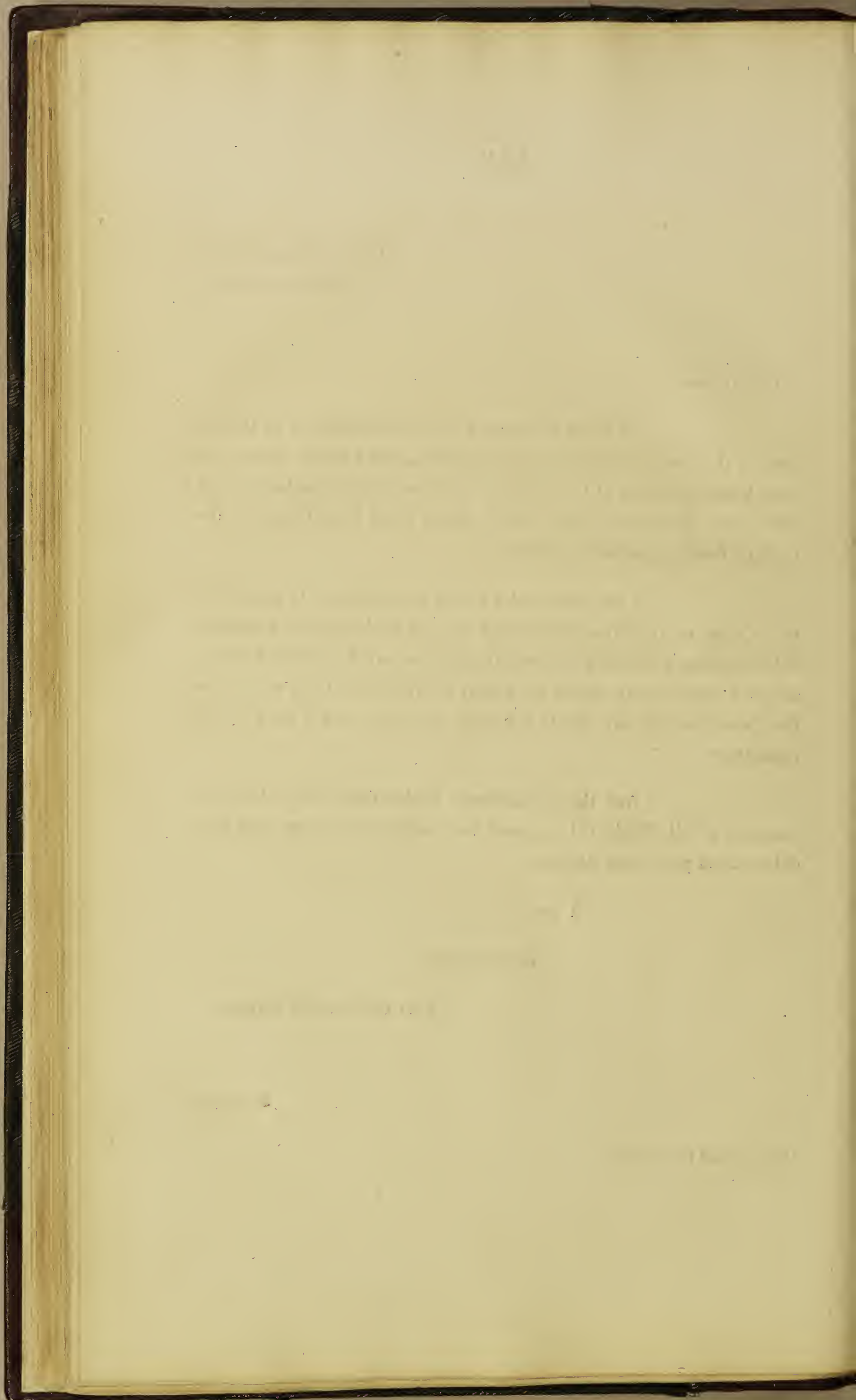
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

Collector and Comptroller.



AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 20th of December, 1785.

P R E S E N T

THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there was this Day read at the Board a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, together with a Memorial of Messrs. Champion and Dickerson, and others of London, Merchants, setting forth amongst other Things, that the Memorialists have on board the Ship Mary, Edward Barker, Master, from Halifax, 180 Casks of Whale Oil, consigned to them for Debts due from the Shippers to the Memorialists; that the said Oil was shipped, under Certificates from Governor Parr, of its being part of the Effects of His Majesty's Subjects, late of the Island of Nantucket, who came down from that Island with their Families and Effects to settle in Nova Scotia, by permission, and under encouragement of the Governor, for the purpose of carrying on the Whale Fishery from that Province; That in their Petitioning the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to admit the Oil in question to Entry on payment of Duty, as if taken at such time as the Parties actually were under His Majesty's Government, they had the mortification to experience the Commissioners refusal, who ordered, that it shall pay the highest Duty, and humbly praying for the reasons therein contained, that the said Oil may be admitted to an Entry as of British taking and curing. Which being taken in consideration, together with Copy of the above recited Certificate, under the Hand and Seal of His Majesty's Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, dated October 18, 1785; as likewise a Letter from Timothy Folger, to his Correspondents, the said Messrs. Champion and Dickerson, dated Boston, 1st January, 1785, mentioning his intention to remove himself, with a number of Nantucket Families, and Masters of Whaling Vessels, &c. in the Month of April ensuing the date hereof, to Halifax or Shelburne, in the said Province of Nova Scotia, and to settle there for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery.—It is ordered, That the said 180 Casks of Oil, now on board the said Ship Mary, Edward Barker, Master, from Halifax, be considered as Oil of British taking and curing, and be admitted to an Entry, upon payment of the same Duties, as Oil so taken and cured, is subject and liable to.—And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET
 A BISHOP OF SALISBURY
 AND
 A MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT
 IN THE YEAR 1648
 LONDON
 Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1679.

XXVII.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Steele, one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated May 3, 1786, to the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

GENTLEMEN,

“AND I am further directed to acquaint you, that
“among the Papers transmitted by Mr. Robinson, there are Extracts of Letters
“mentioning that Cargoes of Herrings have been, and are intended to be sent direct
“from Gottenburg to the British Islands in the West Indies.—This being a Practice
“highly detrimental to the Trade and Navigation of this Country, and in direct
“Violation of Law, My Lords are pleased to desire you will inform yourselves,
“whether, in any Instance, Foreign Herrings, from Gottenburg or elsewhere, have
“been admitted to an Entry on a Duty; and that you do send positive Orders to
“your several Officers in the West Indies to be particularly attentive and vigilant
“in preventing the Admission of Foreign Herrings, or any Articles not permitted
“by Law.”

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
2d August, 1786.

LET the Collector and Comptroller forthwith transmit to this Board the Information required by the Lords of the Treasury, as mentioned in the above Extract; and take Care themselves, as well as the several Officers under their Survey, to pay strict Obedience to the remaining Part of their Lordships Directions contained in the said Extract, reporting to the Board from Time to Time any Matter that may arise therein fit for their Cognizance.

By Order of the Commissioners,

Secretary.

XXVIII.

18th August, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

WE having thought fit to approve the Forms mentioned at the Foot hereof, for the better carrying into due Execution the Act of the last Session, Ch. 60. "For the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigating," you will herewith receive Specimens of each for your Information, having directed a sufficient Supply of Blank Documents to be sent for the Use of your Port by the first Conveyance.

With respect to the Certificates of Registry marked C, you are to fill them both up according to the Circumstances of the Case, and according to the Description of each respective Ship or Vessel; and, after they are so compleated, and both signed and sealed by the proper Officers, you are to cut through the Middle of the Scroll, "British Register," and deliver one of them to the Owners or Proprietors who shall have made the requisite Proofs to obtain such Certificate, taking especial Care to reserve the other in your Custody, in order that the two may be compared together whenever Occasion shall require it.

In regard to the Officers to be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief of your
to survey every Ship or Vessel previous to her Registry, we have thought fit to transmit you the Form used by the Surveying Officers in the several Ports in England; and, to enable the Officer or Officers which shall be so appointed to perform this Duty with due Care and Accuracy, we enjoin you to give every Information and Assistance in your Power, particularly in computing the Tonnage of each Vessel after shall have ascertained the exact Dimensions thereof, acquainting such Officer, that at Liberty, in doubtful Cases, to take to Assistance one or more Persons skilled in the Building and Admeasurement of Ships; and, as the Expence of such Assistance is to be defrayed by this Revenue, we expect that the same, (if absolutely necessary) should be as reasonable and moderate as the Nature of the Case will admit.

We have also directed to be sent you several Copies of the Public Notice, given by our Order, of the Times when Certificates of Registry will be ready to be granted; and as we have thought fit to

add thereto Copies of some particular Clauses in the Act, we direct you to cause the Notices sent to your Port to be put upon Pasteboard, and affixed up in the Custom-House, and in the Passages leading thereto, for the Information of all Parties concerned; by which Notice you will observe, that the old Registers continue in Force until after the *Expiration* of the respective Periods mentioned therein, and consequently, that you are not to require any old Register to be delivered up before such Expiration; but you may grant Certificates of Registry according to the new Form, if sooner requested, upon all the Requisites of the said Act being complied with.

As the Introduction of new Forms and more ample and explicit Proofs respecting the Registry of all Ships and Vessels, which come within the Description of the said Act to be registered, may at first naturally be expected to create some slight Difficulties to the Owners and Masters of small Vessels, not before required to take out Certificates of Registry;

We enjoin you, and every Officer under your Survey and Inspection, to be particularly civil and attentive to all such Persons; and to explain to them (as far as you are able) any Doubts they may entertain about what the Law requires of them to perform, and to instruct and assist them therein; acquainting all such Persons with the certain Utility and Advantages which this Country must ultimately derive in its Commerce and Navigation from the Regulations contained in the said Act.

As we have had Cause to be dissatisfied with the Conduct of some of the Principal Officers of this Revenue in the West-India Islands, and in such Parts of America as remain under the Dominion of Great Britain, touching their Want of due Care and Attention in granting Registers, owing to which Negligence this important Document has been procured for Ships not legally entitled thereto;

We have given Directions to the Collectors and Comptrollers of the several Ports in England, upon the Production of any Register granted in the said Islands or Plantations, to examine the same with great Care and Circumspection; and, in case they shall discover any Defect or Irregularity therein, or shall be in Doubt as to the Propriety or Legality thereof, immediately to transmit an attested Copy of such Register to us, with their Observations thereupon, and not to part with the Original until they shall have received Directions from this Board relative thereto.

In

In all Cases where any of the Owners reside in Foreign Parts, or have taken the Oath of Allegiance under the Terms of any Capitulation, &c. but nevertheless come under such Descriptions as entitle them by the said Act to the Benefit of British Subjects, we enjoin you to be very minute in your Enquiries respecting such Persons, and explicit in your Description of them; and as, in such special Cases, the Form of the Oath (herewith sent) to be taken by the Owners applying for Certificates of Registry in general may not be applicable thereto, you are to take Care on such Occasions that the *Whole* of the Oath be written.

We deem it almost unnecessary to acquaint you, that the Spirit and Tenor of the Act in Question is to prevent Foreigners or Foreign-built Ships from enjoying the Benefits, intended to be confined solely to British Subjects and British-built Ships; and that, in a Matter of such National Importance, your particular Zeal and Attention is materially requisite, to see that all the Regulations contained in the said Act are duly and constantly observed at your Port; but if, in carrying the same into Execution, you shall at any Time be in Doubt, you are immediately to state the same to us for our Consideration and Directions.

- A The Certificate of the Surveying Officer.
- B The Oath.
- C The Certificates of Registry.
- D The Bond.
- E Ditto on Change of Masters.

For the above Forms.—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.

Collector and Comptroller.

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AMERICAN
MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY
NEW YORK

VOLUME 1
PART 1
1892

XXX.

*Custom-House, London,
December 29, 1786.*

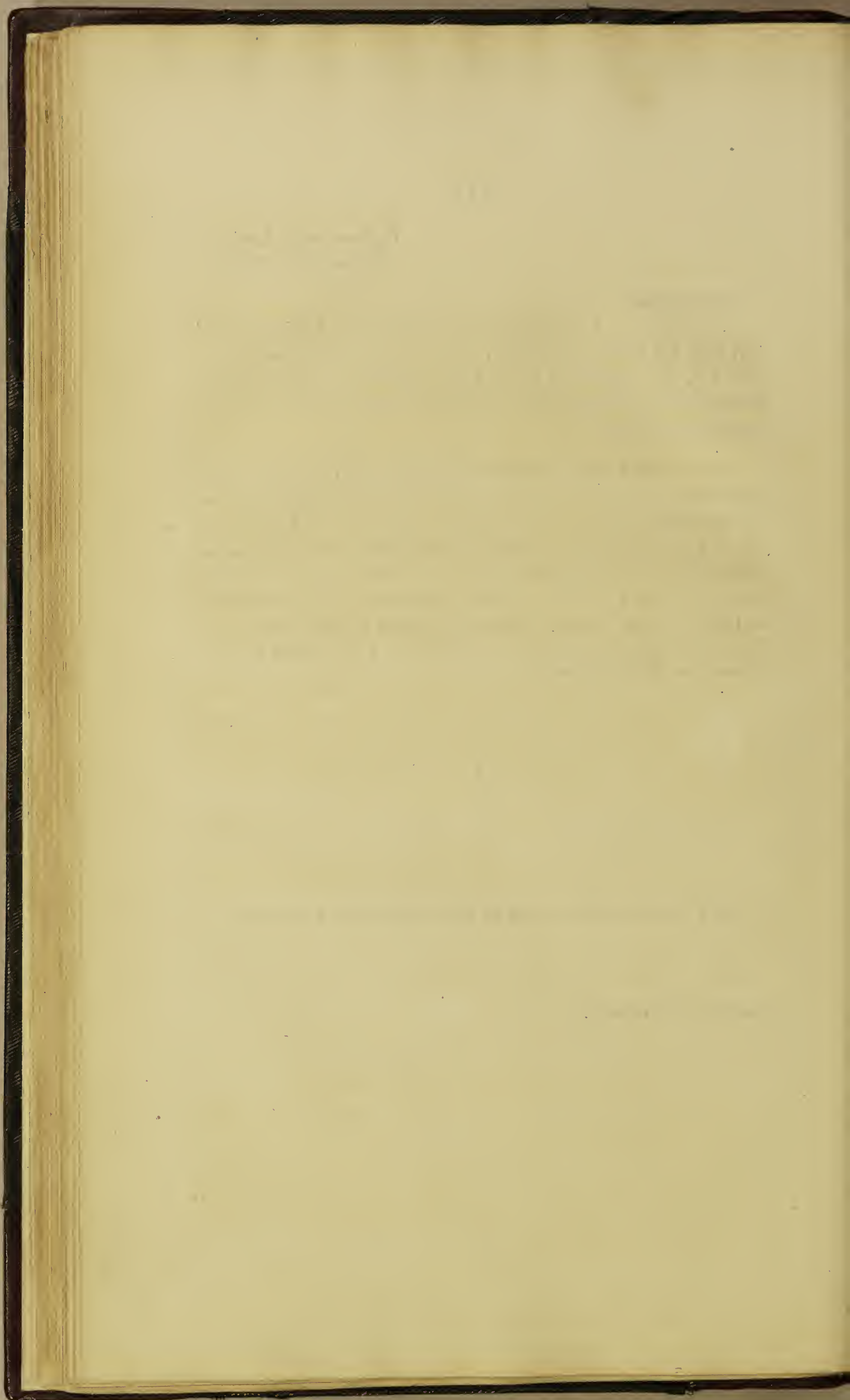
GENTLEMEN,

A Quantity of Rum having been lately imported here from the Island of Bermuda, which by the Cocket that accompanied it, was certified to be of British Plantation Produce, but the particular Circumstances of the Importation into Bermuda were not expressed therein;—

We direct you, that when any Rum or other Goods, the Produce of a British Plantation, which had been legally imported into your Port, shall be from thence reshipped for Great Britain, that you do particularly express in the Document granted by you the several Circumstances of such Importation, viz. In what Ship, the Master's Name, and from what Place the same was imported; and in order that no Difficulties may in future arise on the Arrival of such Goods at the Port of Discharge, herewith you will receive a proper Form for your Information and Government.

For Form.—See General List of Forms annexed to Instructions.

Collector and Comptroller.



XXXI.

*Custom-House, London,
December 30, 1786.*

S I R,

IT being represented to us by the proper Officers here, that very great and exorbitant Charges are made in the Accounts of several of the Collectors in the Colonies and Plantations in America, for the Prosecution of Seizures made by them and the other Officers of the respective Ports, especially where such Seizures are litigated; and as it is impossible for the Officers here to judge of the Propriety or Reasonableness of such Charges,—

We have given Directions to our several Collectors to furnish your Excellency with a State of the gross Produce of every Seizure made at their Ports, together with the Particulars of the Charges attending the Prosecution and Sale thereof; and as you by Law are entitled to One Third of the Net Produce of such Seizures, and of course are interested that the Charges thereon be just and moderate,—

We request the Favor of you, in case you have no Objection to such Charges, to sign the Certificate, which we have directed the Collector to insert at the Foot of his said Account of Seizures, in the undermentioned Form, in order that the same may be annexed to his Accounts to be transmitted to us.

We are,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

The Form of the Certificate herein alluded to.

“ THESE are to certify, That I have received from *A. B* the Collector of this Port, the Sum of £ being my One-third Share
“ of the Net Proceeds of the above Seizures, and that I have no Objection to the Charges made by the Collector attending the Condemnation and Sale thereof, and believe that the same were necessarily incurred and actually paid.”

*is Excellency the Governor or Commander
in Chief of*

XXXII.

*Custom-House, London,
December 30, 1786.*

GENTLEMEN,

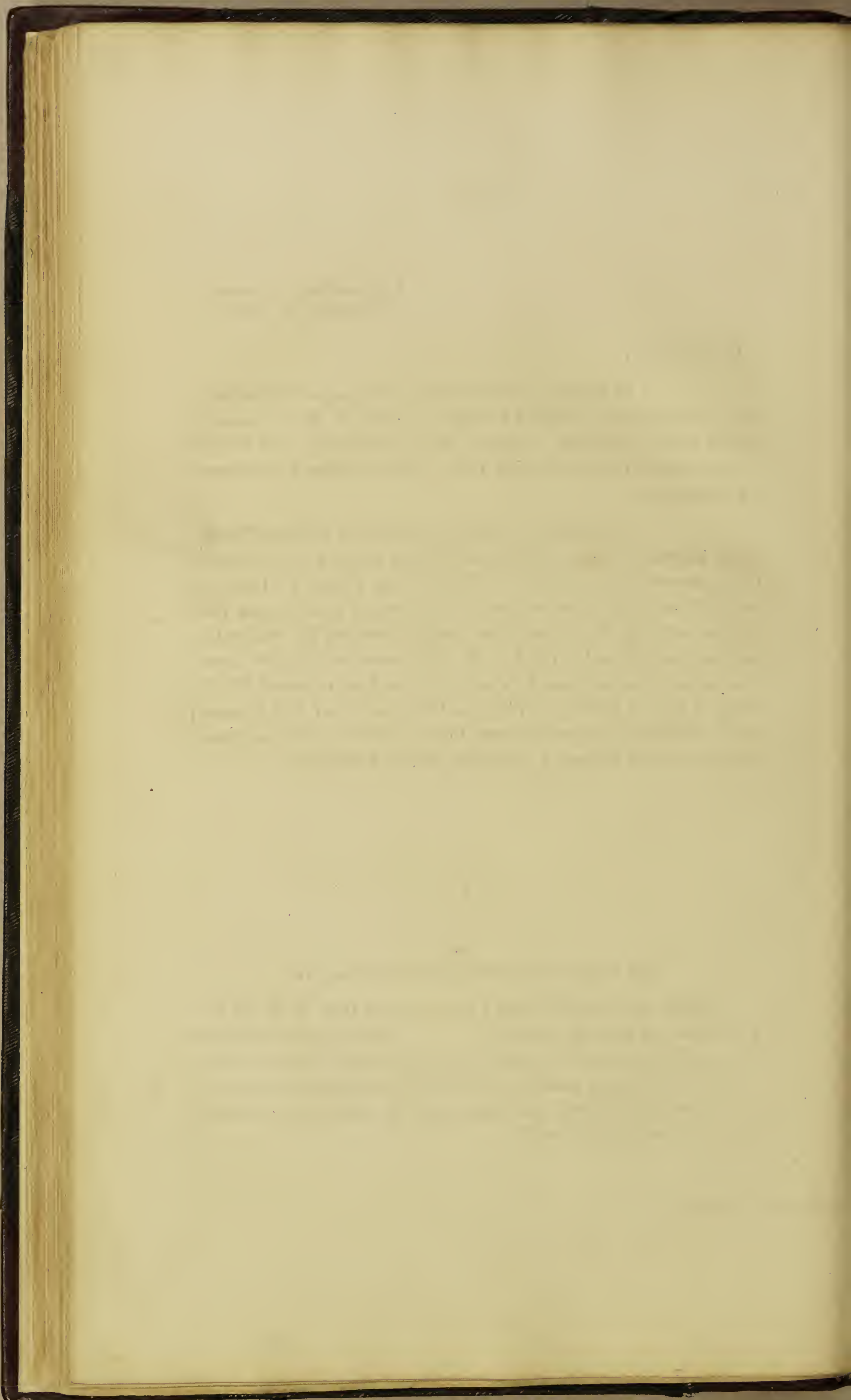
IT being represented to us by the proper Officers here, that very great and exorbitant Charges are made in the Accounts of several of the Plantation Collectors, for the Prosecution and Sale of Seizures made at their respective Ports, especially when such Seizures are litigated,—

We think fit, in order to prevent any improper Charges being inserted in your Accounts of Seizures, to direct you to furnish the Governor or Commander in Chief of your (Island or Province) with a State of the gross Produce of every Seizure made at your Port, together with the Particulars of the Charges attending the Prosecution and Sale thereof, and to insert at the Foot thereof a Certificate agreeable to the undermentioned Form, which we have requested His Excellency to sign, in case he shall have no Objection to any such Charges; which Certificate you are to annex to your Account, with the proper Vouchers for the Charges, conformably to your Instructions.

The Form of the Certificate herein alluded to.

“ THESE are to certify, That I have received from *A. B.* the Collector of this Port, the Sum of £ being my One-third Share
“ of the Net Proceeds of the above Seizures, and that I have no Objection to the Charges made by the Collector attending the Condemnation and Sale thereof, and believe that the same were necessarily
“ incurred and actually paid.”

Collector and Comptroller.

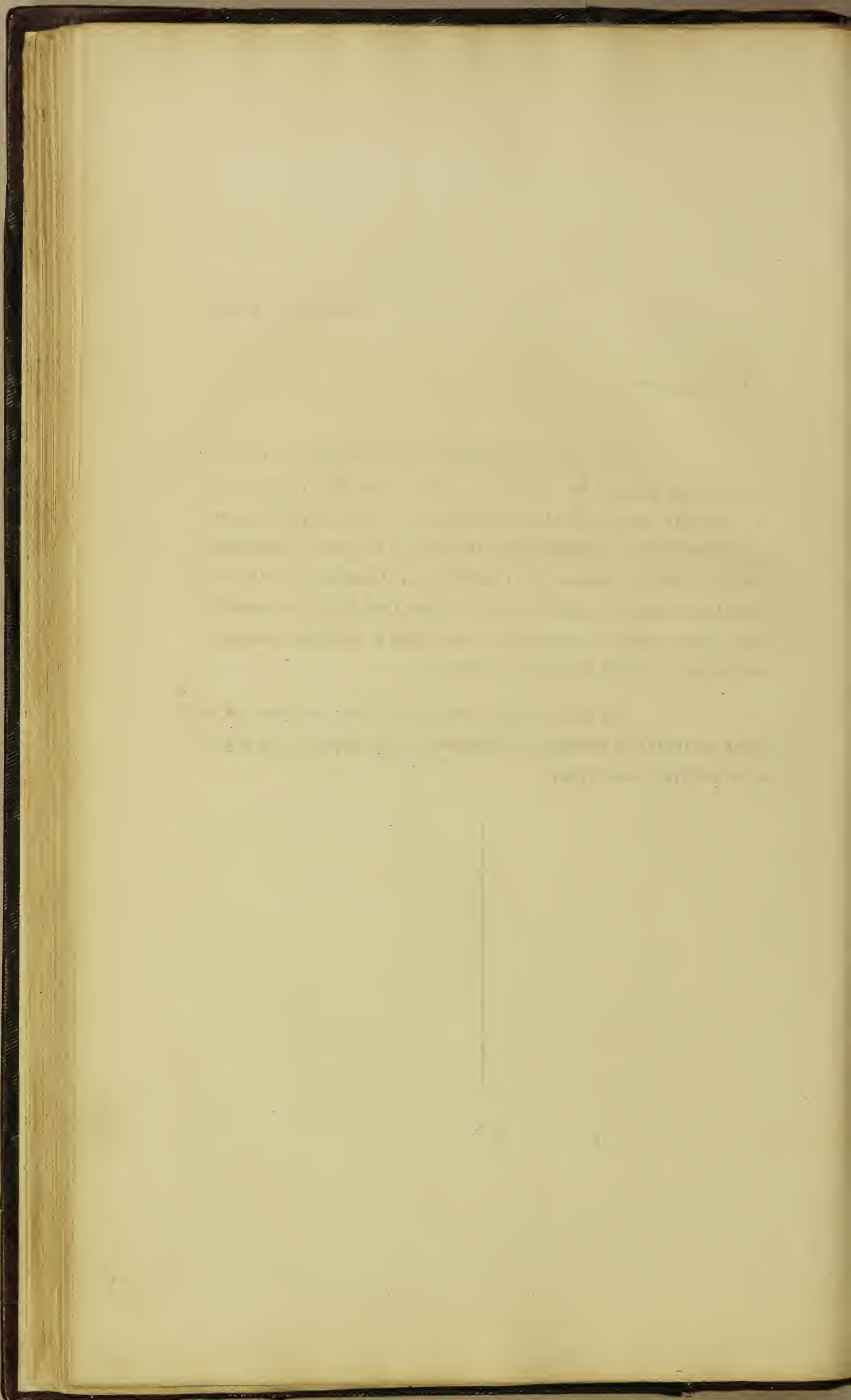


January 27, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having been pleased, by Mr. Rose's Letter of the 9th of last Month, to direct Mr. Irving, the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, to prepare fundry Accounts from the Lists of Shipping, transmitted from the British Colonies and Plantations in America, and that the several Officers do correspond with him upon such Matters as immediately relate thereto, that he may be enabled to keep the Accounts conformably to their Lordships' Directions;—

We hereby signify the same to you; and you are to take Care that their Lordships' Commands be duly obeyed, so far as you are respectively concerned.



XXXIV.

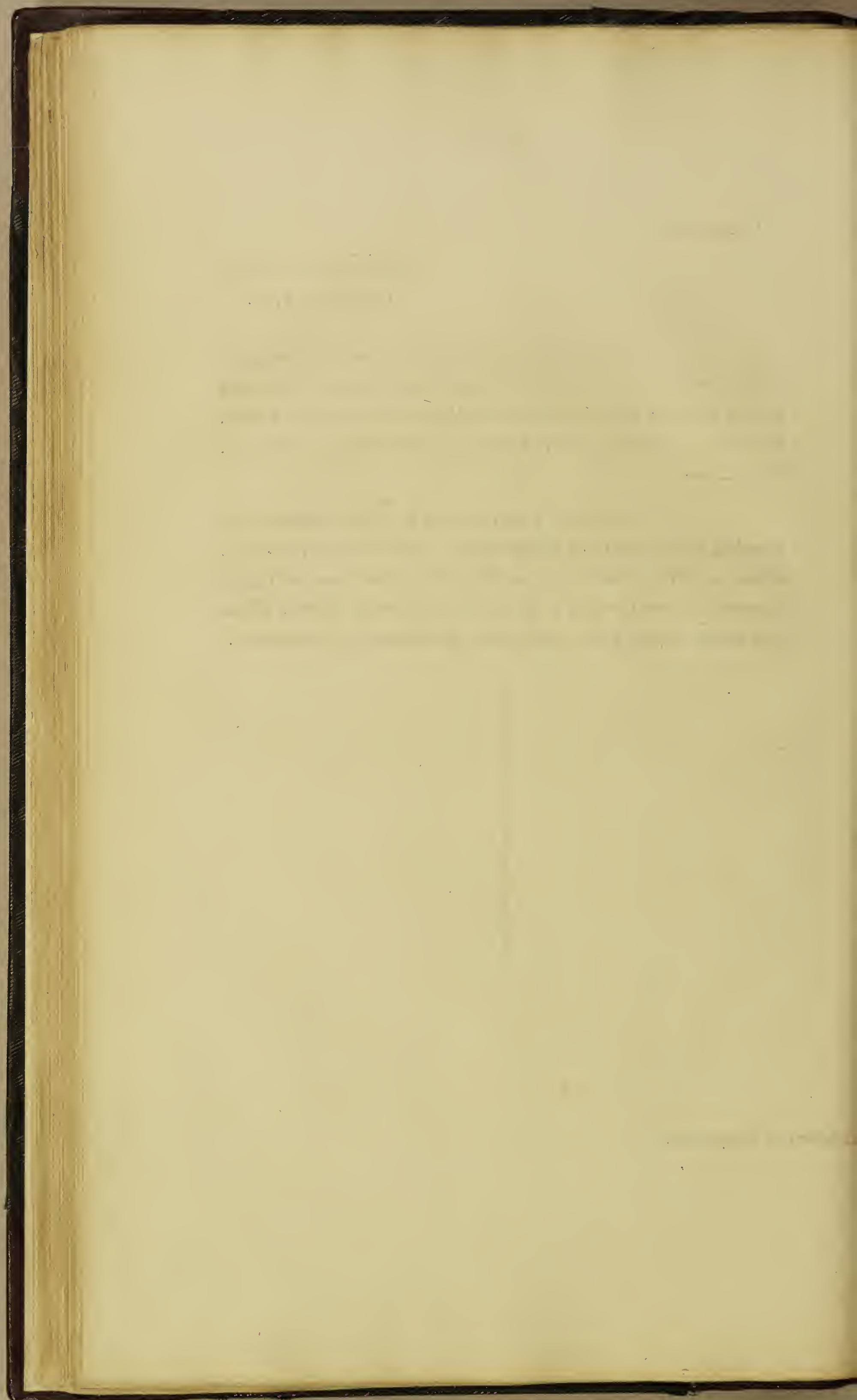
GENTLEMEN,

*Custom-House, London,
6th March, 1787.*

It appearing to have been the Practice at several of the Ports in America to permit the Importation of Madeira Wines, not directly from the Island of Madeira, on Payment of the Duty of Seven Pounds per Ton, laid by the 1st Sect. in the Act of the 4th of Geo. III. Chap. 15;—

As Madeira Wine can only be legally imported into America, either from Great Britain, Ireland, or directly from Madeira, or from one British Plantation to another, where it had been first legally imported, you are therefore in future not to suffer any Madeira Wines to be landed at your Port, except under the foregoing Circumstance.

Collector and Comptroller.



XXXV.

*Custom-House, London,
17 April, 1787.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing that some of the Officers in the Plantations have been in the Practice of prosecuting Seizures made by them without acquainting their superior Officers therewith, which could not have been done had the Collector and Comptroller paid proper Regard to the 9th Article of their Instructions in Relation to Incidents, which directs them to keep an Account of all Seizures, the Time when made, their Causes, and the Proceedings in the Condemnation thereof, and that the Comptroller is constantly to have a Lock and Key separate from those of the Collector, upon every Warehouse where seized Goods are deposited;—

In order to put a Stop to a Practice so irregular, We direct you to give Notice to the several Officers of your Port, that whenever they shall make any Seizure, they are immediately to secure the same, if Goods, in His Majesty's Warehouse, or, if Vessels, under a proper Guard; and to certify to you the Quantity and Quality of the Goods so seized by them, with the Ship's Name, the Ground of Seizure, and every other Particular necessary for your Information, in order that you may pay a particular and strict Attention to the 9th Article before-mentioned, which We strictly enjoin you to observe, as well as every other contained in your said Instructions.

And we further direct you to enter in a Book, to be kept for this Purpose, an Account of all Seizures, agreeably to the annexed Form, Copy of which you are to transmit Quarterly with your other Accounts, agreeably to the 14th Article of your Instructions.

You are also to take Notice, that whenever any Seizure is made, either by yourselves or any Officer under your Survey, you are immediately to transmit to us a

particular Account thereof, exclusive of the Quarterly Account required by the 14th Article of your before-mentioned Instructions; and in case no Seizures shall be made at your Port in any ensuing Quarter, you are to return a Nil Account accordingly.

For Form—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.

Collector and Comptroller.

XXXVI.

*Custom-House, London,
24 April, 1787.*

GENTLEMEN,

A Doubt having arisen, whether Negro Slaves, the Property of British Subjects, can be deemed sufficient to navigate British Vessels in the Colonies, within the Meaning of the Acts of Navigation ; —

His Majesty's Advocate General, and the Attorney and Solicitor General here, having given their Opinion on a similar Question laid before them by the Secretary of State ; inclosed you will receive a Copy thereof for your Information and Government.

And you are to acknowledge the Receipt of this Order in the First Letter you may have Occasion to send to this Board ; and you are also to acknowledge the Receipt of all Letters or Papers which may be hereafter transmitted you from hence.

Collector and Comptroller.

1840

1. The first of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much.

2. The second of the year was a very warm one, and the weather was very pleasant. The wind was very light, and the rain was very little.

3. The third of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much.

4. The fourth of the year was a very warm one, and the weather was very pleasant. The wind was very light, and the rain was very little.

5. The fifth of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much.

6. The sixth of the year was a very warm one, and the weather was very pleasant. The wind was very light, and the rain was very little.

7. The seventh of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much.

8. The eighth of the year was a very warm one, and the weather was very pleasant. The wind was very light, and the rain was very little.

9. The ninth of the year was a very cold one, and the weather was very disagreeable. The wind was very strong, and the rain was very much.

10. The tenth of the year was a very warm one, and the weather was very pleasant. The wind was very light, and the rain was very little.

C A S E.

WHETHER a British Sloop, of about One Hundred Tons, employed only trading from Island to Island, in this Country, navigated by a White Master, a British Subject, a White Mate, ditto, and a White Man of the same Country, assisted by five Black Slaves, four of them the Property of a British Subject, the fifth a Foreigner, is navigated according to Law, and if liable to Confiscation for the same?

O P I N I O N.

THIS Case certainly admits of some Doubt; but when we consider the Usage that has constantly prevailed, we cannot hesitate to give our Opinion, that this Ship is not liable to Confiscation. The Seamen on board are stated to be all British Subjects; and in respect to the Slaves, we conceive, that so far as they are comprehended within the Navigation Acts at all, they must be considered as of the Country of their Owners, and consequently the Proportion of British to Foreign is greater than the Law requires.

Signed,

W. WYNNE.

R. P. ARDEN.

A. MACDONALD.

June 30, 1786.

CHAPTER

THE first part of this chapter is devoted to a description of the various methods of determining the position of a point on the surface of the earth. The second part is devoted to a description of the various methods of determining the position of a point in the interior of the earth.

SECTION I

The first part of this section is devoted to a description of the various methods of determining the position of a point on the surface of the earth. The second part is devoted to a description of the various methods of determining the position of a point in the interior of the earth.

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XXXVII.

Custom-House, London,
28th April, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

A QUANTITY of Oil having been imported here in the Ship Lord Middleton, Henry Hewgill, Master, from Port Roseway in Nova Scotia, which, by the Documents that accompanied it, appeared to have been caught and cured on the Coast of South America by the Crews of two other Vessels;—

It appearing that the Masters and Crews navigating those Vessels were resident in and belonged to the United States of America, which made the Oil liable to the High Duty imposed upon Oil of Foreign Fishing ;

And as Oil, in order to be admitted to an Entry here at the Low Duty, should be caught by a British Crew, We direct you, on the Exportation of any Oil in future from your Port, to furnish the Master of the Vessel with the proper Documents, truly describing the *Crew* by which the Oil imported into your Province was taken, as well as the Vessel importing it, so that the Oil may be admitted to the proper Duty at the Port of Discharge.

XXXVIII.

Custom-House, London,

28th April, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing that

We direct to call upon

forthwith to give fresh Security here in lieu of the before-mentioned Person , and you are immediately after Christmas yearly, after calling on the respective Officers to furnish you with the Information you stand in Need of, so far as respects themselves, to transmit to the Examiner of the Officers Securities a List of the several Officers of your Port, as well of the Collector as others, either on the Establishment or by Incidents, who have, or ought to have given Security ; which List is to contain the Names of the Officers and their Sureties, with their Callings or Professions, the Places of their Abode, whether sufficient or not, and the Sums in which they stand bound, agreeably to the annexed Form.

And

And in case you may from your own Knowledge, or from the Enquiry you are hereby required to make, be acquainted of the Decease or Insufficiency of any of the said Sureties, you are forthwith to acquaint the Board, and to call upon the Officer to nominate fresh Person to be his Sureties here, so as to prevent as much as possible any Officer from acting, when not under proper Security for the Discharge of his Duty.

Collector and Comptroller.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
28th April, 1787.

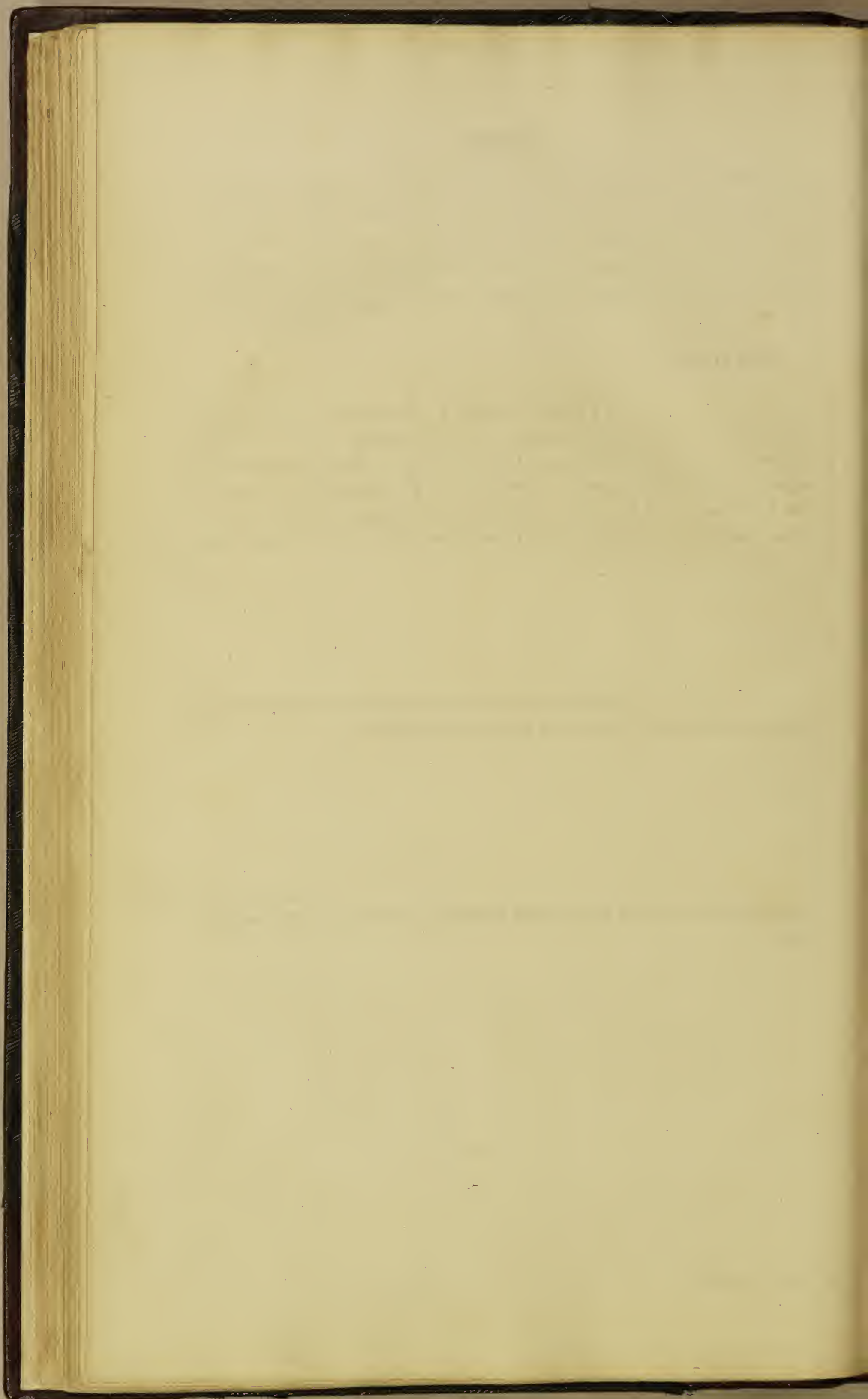
GENTLEMEN,

IT being required by the 9th Section of the Act of the 25th of His present Majesty, ch. 81. intituled, "An Act for the better securing the Duties payable on Tobacco," that the Manifest be signed by the Collector and Comptroller, and Two other Chief Officers of the Customs at the Port where the Tobacco is shipped; as this Requisition cannot be complied with at your Port, by Reason of there being

We direct, that on the Exportation of any Tobacco from your Port, the Manifest for the same be signed by

noting therein why the Requisition aforesaid cannot be fully complied with.

tor and Comptroller.



XL.

*Custom-House, London,
May 2, 1787.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing that a Practice has prevailed, at some of the Ports in the West Indies, of Ships bringing Wines from Cadiz and other Parts of Europe, the Produce thereof, and reporting them for Exportation:—

As such Practice is expressly contrary to the 30th Sect. of the Act of the 4th Geo. III. ch. 15. which declares such Wine to be forfeited;—

We hereby signify the same to you, and strictly enjoin you to a due Observance of the said Act.

Director and Comptroller.



XLI.

*Custom-House, London,
22d May, 1787.*

SIR,

HAVING taken into Consideration what Allowance it will be proper to make to the Surveying-Officer appointed by your Excellency, for his Trouble in admeasuring Vessels under the late Act of Navigation, 26 Geo. III. ch. 60;—

We have thought fit to direct the Collectors at several Ports in _____ to pay to the said Surveying-Officer, in case he shall not be an Officer of this Revenue, receiving Salary therefrom, the following Sums, viz.

	West Indies.		N. America.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
For every Vessel, from Fifteen Tons, } and not exceeding Fifty Tons, }	7	6	5	0
From Fifty to One Hundred Tons,	10	0	7	6
From One Hundred Tons to Two } Hundred Tons, }	12	0	9	0
Two Hundred Tons and upwards.	15	0	10	6

But where the Surveying-Officer shall also be an Officer of the Customs, receiving a Salary, We have directed that such Person shall be paid only a Moiety of the aforegoing Sums, We not thinking him entitled to an equal Compensation with a Person who receives no Salary from the Customs.

We therefore request the Favour of your Excellency to appoint any of the Officers of this Revenue, if they are competent thereto, except the Collectors and Comptrollers, to admeasure the several Ships within your Government, as by such Nomination the Crown will be put to a less Expence than by the Appointment of other Persons.

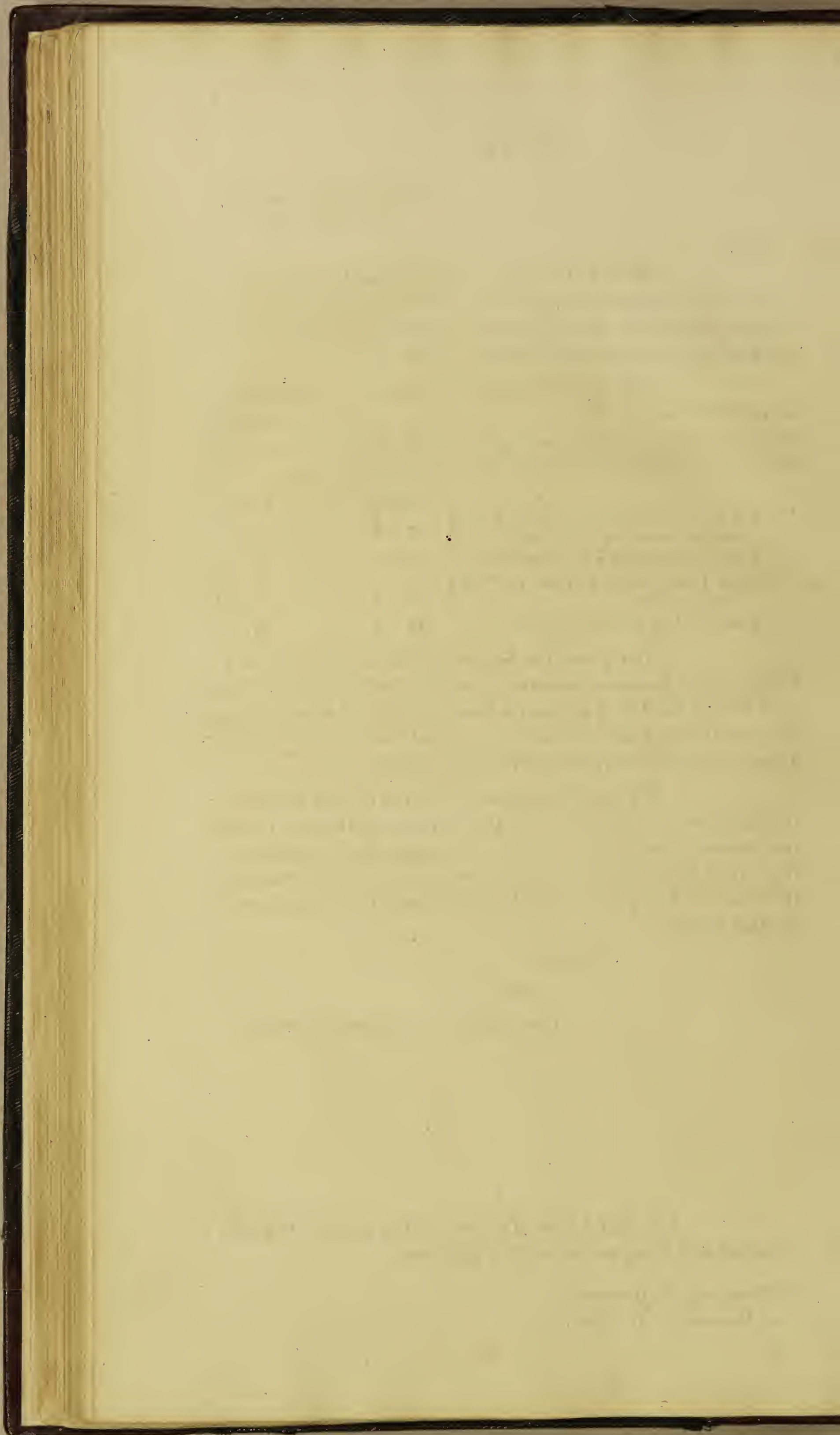
We are,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

A similar Letter of the same Date was sent to all the Collectors and Comptrollers in the Plantations.

*His Excellency the Governor,
or Commander in Chief,
of*



XLII.

Custom-House, London,
June 6, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

INCLOSED you will receive an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, Cap. 19, intituled, "An Act to enforce and render more effectual several Acts passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Charles the Second, &c." in which you will observe a Clause, authorizing the Registry of Ships and Vessels belonging to the Island of Newfoundland, and those Parts of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, which are adjacent to the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canso, and also the Islands within the said Limits; which Registry (in Consideration of the Owners of the said Ships and Vessels not residing in any of those Places) is to be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, and Principal Officer or Officers of the Customs in any of the said Colonies, Islands, or Territories respectively, upon the Oath or Affirmation of the Husband or Principal Agent, instead of the Oath or Affirmation of the Owner or Owners, as was required by the Act of the last Session, Cap. 60, and such Registry is to continue in Force until the Ship or Vessel for which it is granted arrives in some Part of His Majesty's European Dominions, where she is required to be registered *de novo*, under the Terms and Conditions of the said last mentioned Act.

And the better to enable you to comply with the Directions of the Act herewith sent, and to introduce Uniformity of Practice, inclosed you will receive the Form of the Oath or Affirmation which is to be made by such Husband or Agent, as also the Form of a Bond to be given by him and the Master, and likewise the Form of a Certificate of Registry to be granted in consequence thereof.

And I have it in Command to enjoin you to take particular Care to comply with the Directions of the Law, and the said Forms; observing also to follow the Orders contained in the Board's General Letter of August 18, 1786, respecting the Registry of the Ships and Vessels in Question, except in such Instances where the same is altered by the Act herewith sent, and the Directions hereby given.

And the Commissioners having deemed it expedient, for the Accommodation of the Fishery carried on in those Parts, to extend the Notice given by them under the said Act of 26 Geo. III. Cap. 60. for the Registry of the Ships employed therein, to the 1st of February, 1788, herewith you will receive Ten Copies of the said Order, which you are to make as public as possible for the Information of all Parties concerned.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

Collector and Comptroller.

For Form of Register herein referred to—See Close of Forms No. 1.

XLIII.

*Custom-House, London,
July 19, 1787.*

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had under Consideration the Expences attending the Support of the Sentences given in Cases of Seizures made in the Plantations, and condemned in the Courts of Vice-Admiralty there, where Appeals have been granted, and heard before His Majesty's Privy Council, or in the High Court of Admiralty here;—

We are of Opinion, That, in all Cases when the Sentences given in America shall be affirmed in Favor of the Crown, on the Hearing of the Appeal, the several Parties who are interested in the Event of such Seizures should bear an equal Proportion of the Charges attending the Support of the Sentence here; and have therefore directed our Solicitor, at the Time he lays before Us the Order of His Majesty's Privy Council, or that of the Court of Admiralty, on the Determination of such Appeals in the Manner before mentioned, to submit an Account of the said Charges, in order that the same may be transmitted to you, to be deducted out of the Gross Produce of the Seizure, and the Remainder to be divided according to Law: And on the Receipt thereof you are to govern yourselves accordingly,

ctor and Comptroller.

1841

Jan 1st

Received of Mr. J. B. Smith

the sum of \$100.00

for rent of land

for the year 1841

Jan 1st

Received of Mr. J. B. Smith

the sum of \$100.00

for rent of land

for the year 1841

Jan 1st

Received of Mr. J. B. Smith

the sum of \$100.00

for rent of land

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Received of Mr. J. B. Smith

the sum of \$100.00

for rent of land

for the year 1841

XLIV.

*Custom-House, London,
July 19th, 1787.*

S I R,

Having had under Consideration the Expences attending the Support of the Sentences given in Cases of Seizures made in the Plantations, and condemned in the Courts of Vice-Admiralty there, where Appeals have been granted, and heard before His Majesty's Privy Council, or in the High Court of Admiralty here;—

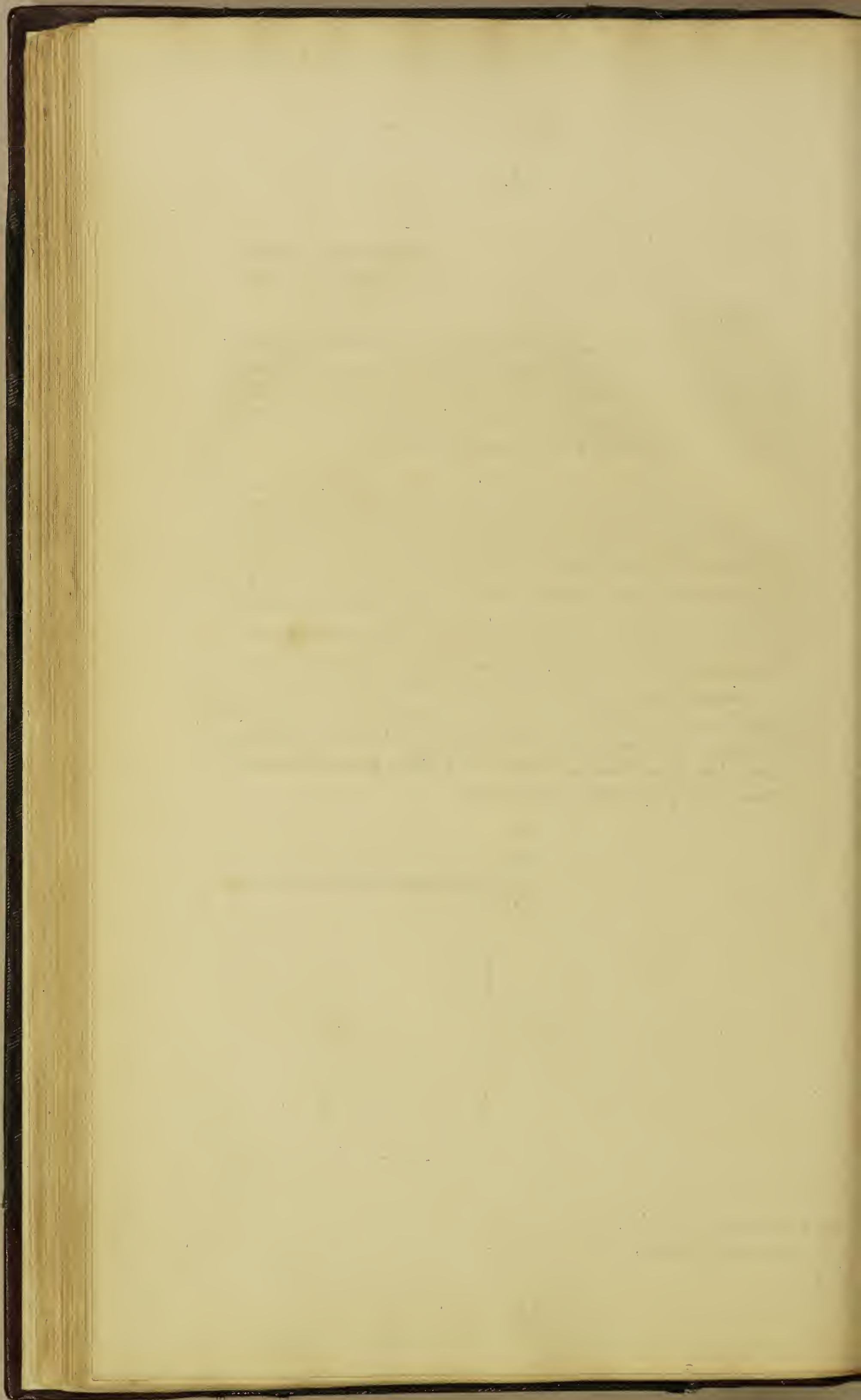
We are of Opinion, That, in Cases when the Sentences given in America shall be affirmed in Favor of the Crown, on the Hearing of the Appeal, the several Parties who are interested in the Event of such Seizures should bear an equal Proportion of the Charges attending the Support of the Sentence here; and have therefore directed our Solicitor, at the Time he lays before Us the Order of His Majesty's Privy Council, or that of the Court of Admiralty, on the Determination of such Appeals in the Manner before mentioned, to submit an Account of the said Charges, in order that the same may be transmitted to the Collector and Comptroller of the Port, to be deducted out of the Gross Produce of the Seizure, and the Remainder to be divided according to Law: And by our General Letter, of this Day's Date, Directions are given to the proper Officers accordingly.

We are,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

*His Excellency the Governor,
or Commander in Chief,
of the*



XLV.

*Custom-House, London,
October 23d, 1787.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT being represented to Us by the proper Officers here, that considerable Charges frequently occur in the Collectors Accounts of Seizures where they are litigated, arising from guarding of such Vessels and Cargoes as may be under Seizure, until the same are condemned and sold, which would, in a great Measure, be prevented, if they observed the Directions contained in Our Secretary's Letter of October 29, 1772, for the immediate Disposal or Delivery thereof to the Claimants, upon the appraised Value;—

We have therefore thought fit to transmit to you a Copy of the said Letter, and strictly enjoin you to a due Observance thereof in future.

Collector and Comptroller.

Custom-House, London,

November 7, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

WE direct you to correspond directly with Us on all Matters relating to your official Business; and We strictly enjoin you not to take the Opinions of the Law Officers of the Island, but on the most pressing Occasions, when you shall not have Time to receive Our Orders from hence for your Government.

Opinions of Law Officers.

Having observed that Officers of this Revenue in the Plantations have been absent from their respective Offices, without Our Knowledge or Approbation; We direct you to be careful to inform Us when the Governor shall grant Leave of Absence to yourselves, or any Officer belonging to your Port, transmitting, at the same Time, a Copy of such Leave:—

Copies of Governor's Leaves of Absence to be transmitted.

You are also to report to Us the Time when such Officer shall return to his Duty, taking particular Care to acquaint Us when any Officer shall absent himself from his Duty beyond the Leave granted to him by Us or the Governor of your Island, or on any other Account whatever.

To report when Officers shall return to their Duty, &c.

Having also observed that some of the Collectors have transmitted their Accounts by the Post-Office Packets, contrary to Our Order of 31st December, 1779, by which this Revenue has been put to a considerable Expence for Postage;—In order to put a Stop to this irregular Practice, We strictly enjoin you to conform to the said Order, as, in Failure thereof, We shall give Directions to the proper Officers here to surcharge the Collector's Accounts with the Amount of such Postage as shall in future be incurred, whenever his Accounts shall be received by the Packets.

Accounts not to be transmitted by Packets.

3 U

You

Accounts sent by
Merchant Ships not
to be put in the
Post-Office.

You are also to be careful, when you send your Accounts by any Merchant Ship, in case they should not be too voluminous to be contained in a Paper Parcel, to desire the Master, after he has reported his Vessel, immediately to send your said Accounts to the King's Warehouse here, instead of putting them into the Post Office, with his Letters at the first Port of his Arrival, which has frequently occasioned a heavy Charge of Postage; and, to prevent any Mistake from the Master's not recollecting this Matter, you are to write such Request on the Corner of the Package.

To the Ports in Barbados and the Leeward Islands.

Collector and Comptroller.

*Custom-House, London,
December 31, 1787.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners having observed that Wine is frequently suffered, by some of the Officers in America, to be put on board Vessels under the Burthen of Sixty Tons, contrary to the Act of 26 Geo. III. chap. 59. which subjects such Vessels and Wine to forfeiture upon their Arrival here ;—

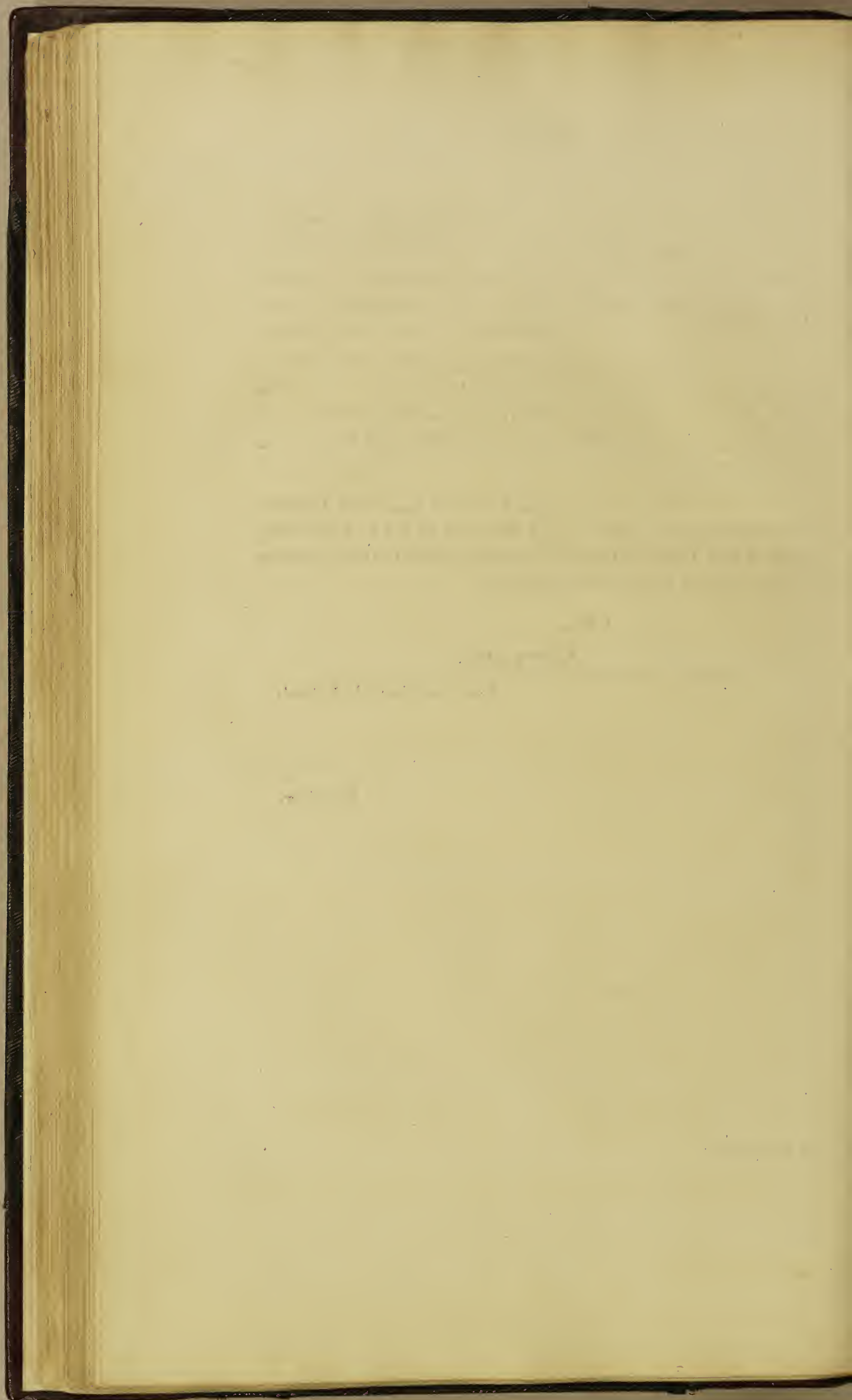
I have it in Command to direct you, in all Instances of this Kind that may arise at your Port, not to fail to apprize the Masters of such Vessels of the Law; and you are also to refuse granting the usual Shipping Documents accordingly.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.



XLVIII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
January 29, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING observed that frequent applications are made to Us by several of the Collectors in North America, and in the West Indies, for the allowance of charges incurred by them for the printing of Forms used at their respective Ports, notwithstanding the 7th Article in the Rules in relation to Incidents, strictly enjoining them to make timely application to Us for such printed Forms as they may want for the public business of their Ports;—

In order to put a stop to this irregular practice, and that the several Collectors may be supplied regularly from hence with printed Forms in future, We direct you, as soon as possible after your receipt of this letter, to transmit to Us a list of such Forms as are used at your Port, except those hereafter mentioned, stating the quantity of each that are annually consumed by you, together with the quantity of each you have in hand, agreeably to the annexed specimen.

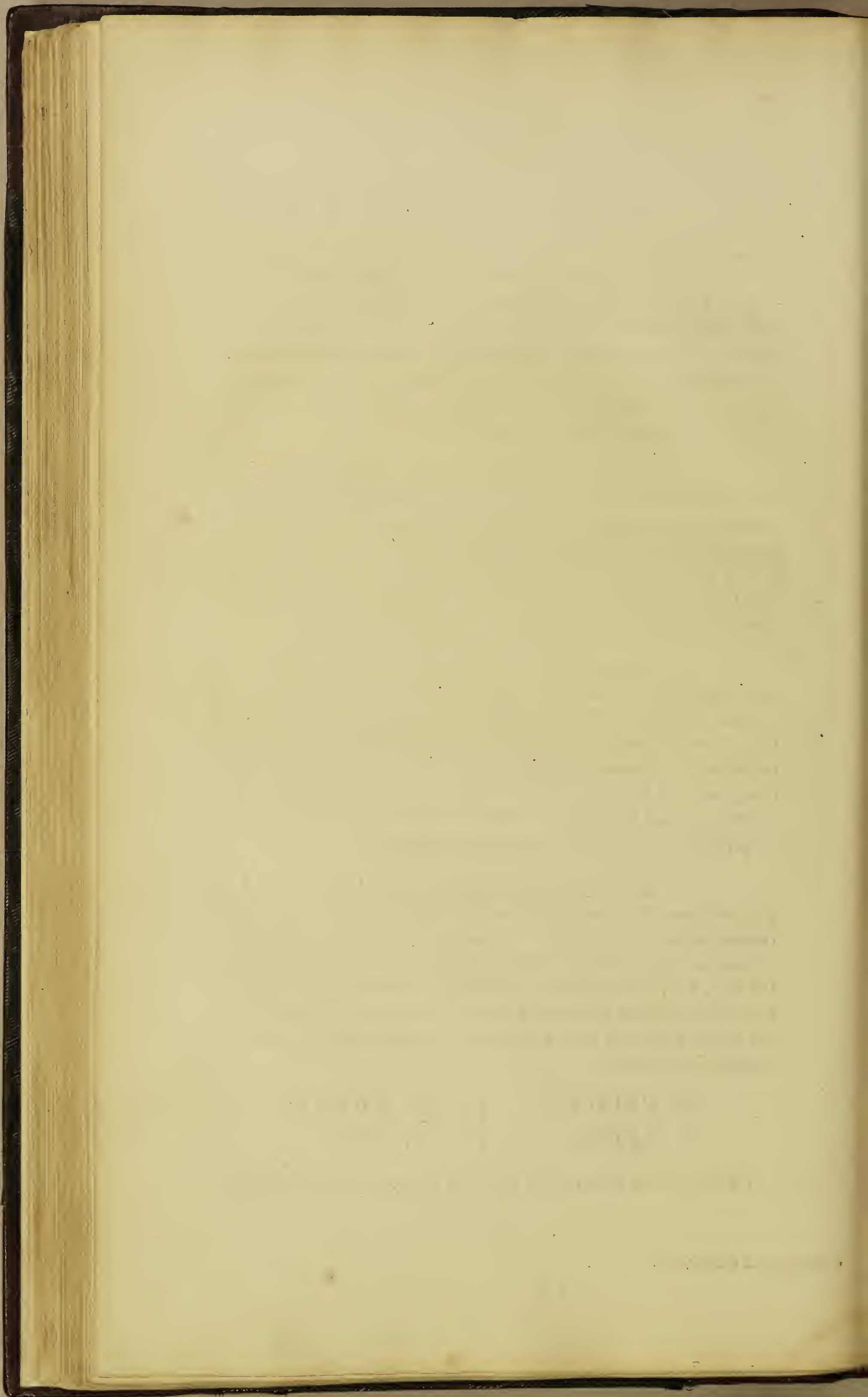
You are also to make timely application to Us for all such printed Forms you may want, so that you may constantly keep in hand, at the time of such application, at least one year's consumption of each printed Form, that in case there should be no immediate opportunity to forward the Forms from hence on the receipt of your crave, you may not be under the necessity of printing them at the Port; as after you have received the supply intended by this letter, all charges for printing Forms will be peremptorily disallowed.

As it appears by the several craves, heretofore made for printed Forms, that many of them were merely for the ease and accommodation of the Officers, to save the writing of them, such as Permits to land or load, Certificates to the Naval Officers and to pass the Fort, with several others of the like kind, which should be provided by the Officers, and not by the Crown, We therefore further direct you not to insert them in your future craves, as those articles will not be allowed you in future.

H. PELHAM,
J. BATES,

R. FREWIN,
W. HEY.

For Form.—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.



XLIX.

*Custom-House, London,
February 26, 1788.*

GENTLEMEN,

ANTHONY TODD, Esq. Secretary to the General Post Office, having, by Command of the Post-Master General, represented to this Board, that the Clause in the Act of the 5th of His present Majesty is little attended to at the several Ports in the Colonies and Plantations in the West-Indies, whereby the Revenue arising from the Post-Office has suffered considerably;—

Inclosed you will receive Two Copies of the said Clause, One of which you are to affix in the most public Part of the Custom-House; and on the Arrival of any Ship or Vessel, you are to apprise the Master, Mariners, Passengers, and all other Person or Persons belonging to such Vessel, of this Clause, and to demand from them, previous to their Vessel's being admitted to an Entry, all Letters and Packets brought by them, which you are to deliver to the Deputy or Deputies of the Post-Master General at your Port, so that the same may be dispatched by the Post with the utmost Expedition.

Collector and Comptroller.

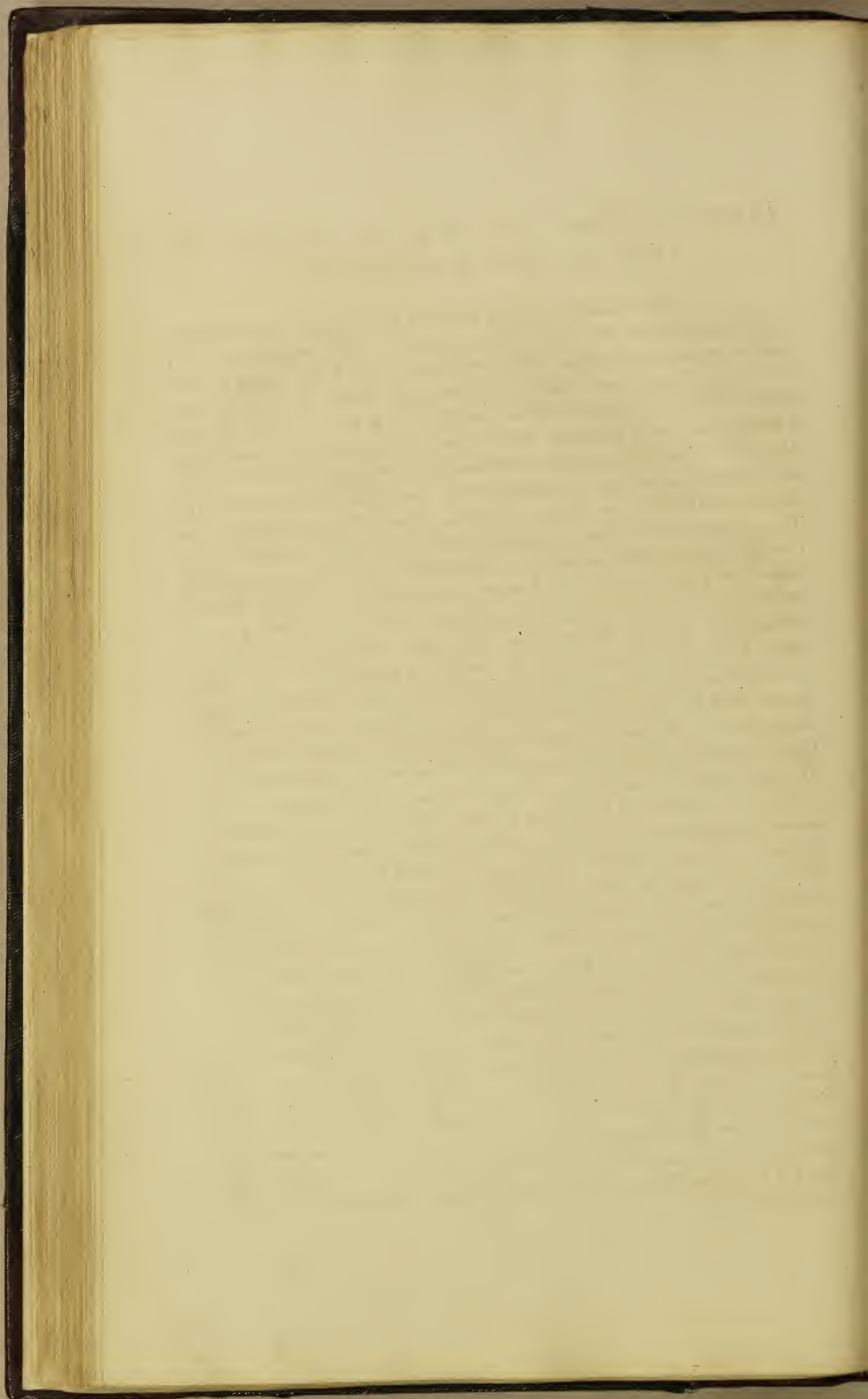
1871

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. ...
The undersigned is a member of the ...
and is authorized to sign this certificate in relation to the ...
of the ...
and is authorized to sign this certificate in relation to the ...
of the ...

*Extract of a Clause in the Act of the 5th of Geo. III.
Chap. 25, relative to the Post-Office.*

“ BE it therefore further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Tenth Day of October, 1765, no Ship or Vessel shall be permitted to break Bulk, or to make any Entry in any Port in the British Dominions, until all Letters and Packets brought by any Master of any such Ship or Vessel, or by any of his Company, or any Passenger on board the same, to any Port in the said Dominions where Posts are or hereafter may be established, and from whence such Letters and Packets can or may be dispatched by Post, shall be delivered to the Deputy or Deputies, or Agents, of the said Post-Master General for the Time being, to be by him or them forwarded, according to their respective Directions, in the same Course that other Letters are sent from such respective Ports, except such Letters, Commissions, and other Matters and Things as are excepted in the said Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, and also except all such Letters and Packets as shall or may be brought in any Ship or Vessel liable to the Performance of Quarantine; all which Letters or Packets last mentioned shall be delivered by the Person or Persons having Possession thereof to the Person or Persons appointed to superintend the Quarantine, that all proper Precautions may be by him or them taken before the Delivery thereof; and when due Care has been had therein, the said Letters or Packets shall be by him or them dispatched, in the usual and accustomed Manner, by the Post; and all Masters, Mariners, Passengers, and other Person or Persons neglecting or refusing to deliver the Letters or Packets brought by them as aforesaid, shall, for every such Neglect or Refusal respectively, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be sued for and recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court of Record within the Kingdom, Colony, Plantation or Place, where the Offence shall be committed, and no Essoign, Privilege, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be admitted; one Moiety of the said Penalty to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to such Person or Persons who shall or will inform against such Offender or Offenders, and sue for the said Penalties and Forfeitures; and for every Recovery such Person or Persons, so informing and prosecuting for the said Penalties and Forfeitures, shall recover, and have also taxed and paid, their full Costs of Suit, any Thing in the said Act, made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne, to the contrary notwithstanding.”



L.

*Custom-House, London,
February 28, 1788.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE proper Officers in this Port having, in pursuance of the Commissioners' Order, laid before the Board the form of the Manifest required from Masters of Vessels importing Goods into Great Britain, by the Act of the 26th of his present Majesty, chap. 40.—

And the Board having approved of the same, I have it in command to enclose you one of the said forms properly filled up, for your government, and to direct you to take care that the several particulars required by the said Act are duly performed with all possible attention and accuracy, so that the Master may not meet with any difficulty on his arrival at the port of discharge.

And I am further to acquaint you, that a sufficient number of blank forms of the said Manifests will be sent by the first vessel that sails from hence for your Port.

I am,

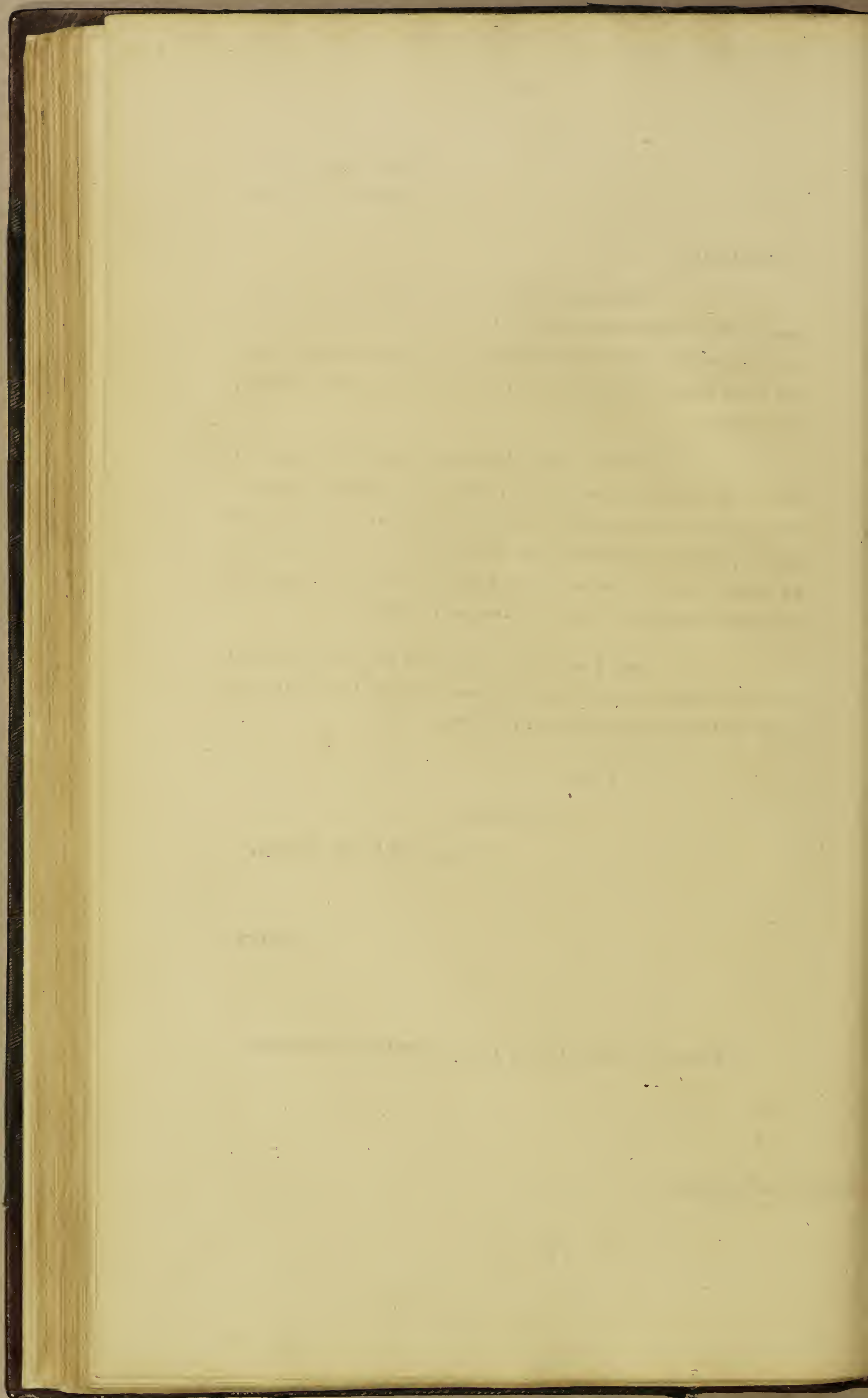
GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

For Form—See General Lists of Forms annexed to the Instructions.

Collector and Comptroller.



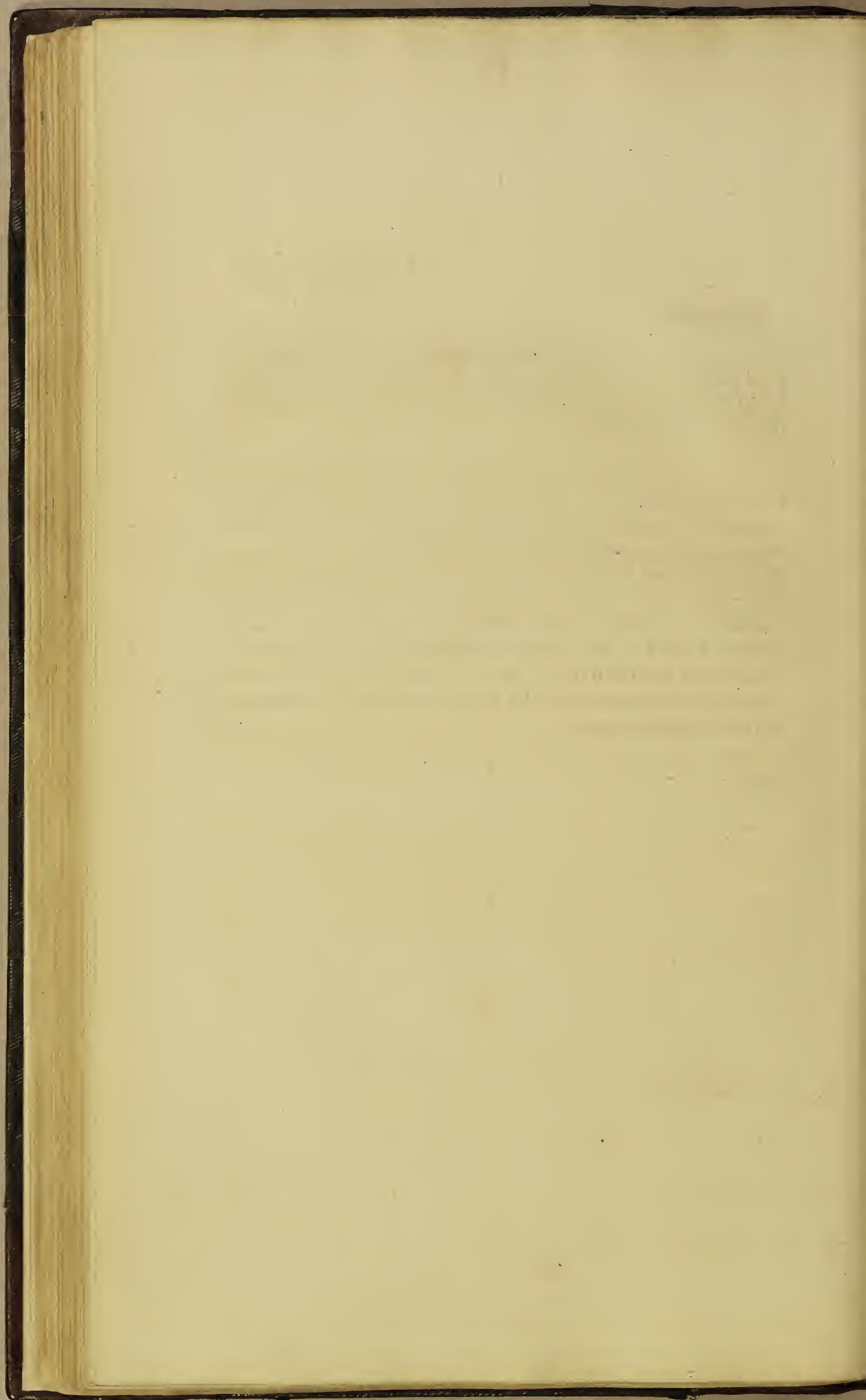
Custom-House, London,
April 19, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been represented to Us that there are a great number of Bonds which remain uncanceled at the several Ports in the West Indies and in North America, given for Goods shipped from thence to different Parts,—

We direct you, on the Receipt of this Letter, to call upon the several Parties, whose Bonds shall be due and uncanceled, to produce the necessary Certificates for the discharge thereof, pursuant to their condition, and if not produced you are to put their respective Bonds in suit; and We further direct you to acquaint the Masters of Vessels, and all others concerned, that unless the proper Certificates are produced to cancel the respective Bonds they may enter into in future, they will be put in suit, after the expiration of the time given to produce such Certificates; and you are to affix a Copy of this Notice in the most conspicuous part of the Custom-House, for the information of those concerned therein.

Collector and Comptroller.



Custom-House, London,
July 11th, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

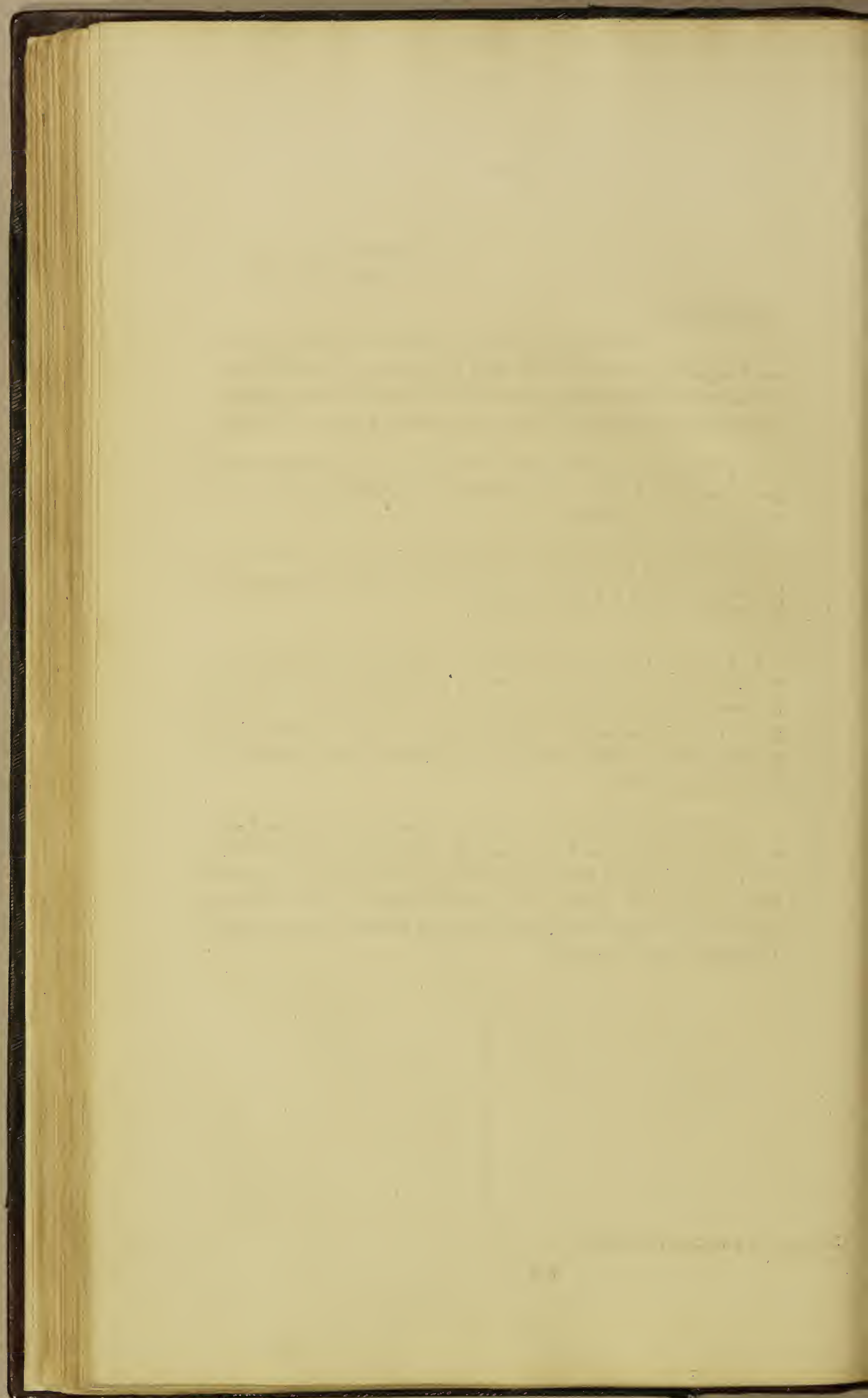
WHEREAS it has been observed, that the Collectors and Comptrollers at some of the Ports in *America* and the *West Indies* have occasionally made Alterations in the Certificate of Ships Registry, some of them by Erasure, contrary to the general Orders of this Board.

AND WHEREAS such Practices if continued, may be attended with great Trouble and Injury to the Owners of the Vessels for which such Registers may be granted.

WE direct you not to make any Alteration of any Kind, after a Certificate of Registry is perfected, and the Copy thereof transmitted to the Register General of Shipping here.

BUT in case at the Time of Registry an Alteration shall appear to be necessary, you are to make the same by running the Pen through the erroneous Words, and signing your Initials to the Alterations to be inserted in such Documents; but even this you are to do with great Caution, and in no Case unless such Alterations shall be absolutely and indispensibly necessary.

AND it having also been observed that, in several instances, the Copies transmitted hither, have been imperfect, either by the Master's Name, the Tonnage, or some Parts of the description of the Vessel so registered being omitted, we enjoin you to be particularly careful that such Copies shall in future correspond exactly and literally with the original Certificates, as the Act directs.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
October 2, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

Mr. TODD having, by command of the Post Master General, represented to the Commissioners that little attention is paid by the Officers of the Customs in the *West Indies* and in *North America*, to the Instructions that have been given by this Board, not to suffer any Vessel to break bulk or make any Entry, until the Masters have delivered their Letters to the Post-Office, agreeably to the Act of the Fifth of His present Majesty, and desiring that positive Instructions may be given to enforce a due Obedience to the said Law, as the Post-Office Revenue has been materially injured by the Neglect and even Contempt with which it has been treated abroad.

In order to prevent any Abuses and Complaints of this Kind in future, the Commissioners direct you, and the several Officers under your Survey, to use every Exertion in your Power to assist the Officers of the Post-Office, as desired by the Post Master General, and to pay the strictest Attention to the Act of the Fifth of His present Majesty, and to the Board's Order of the 26th of *February* last, in relation to this Matter, reporting to them your Proceedings therein for their further Directions, and also the Names of any Captains who may refuse to obey the Act beforementioned,

It appearing to have been the Practice of the Officers at some of the Ports in the *West Indies*, not to insert the Particulars of the Goods in the Non-enumerated Certificate, granted by them, but therein to refer to the General Clearance, and as the said Practice has occasioned some Difficulties to the delivering of the Cargo on the Ship's arrival in Scotland.

The Commissioners direct you in future, upon the granting of any Certificates for Goods shipped at your Port, to particularize the several Species thereof, in the body of such Certificates, that the difficulties complained of may not happen in future.

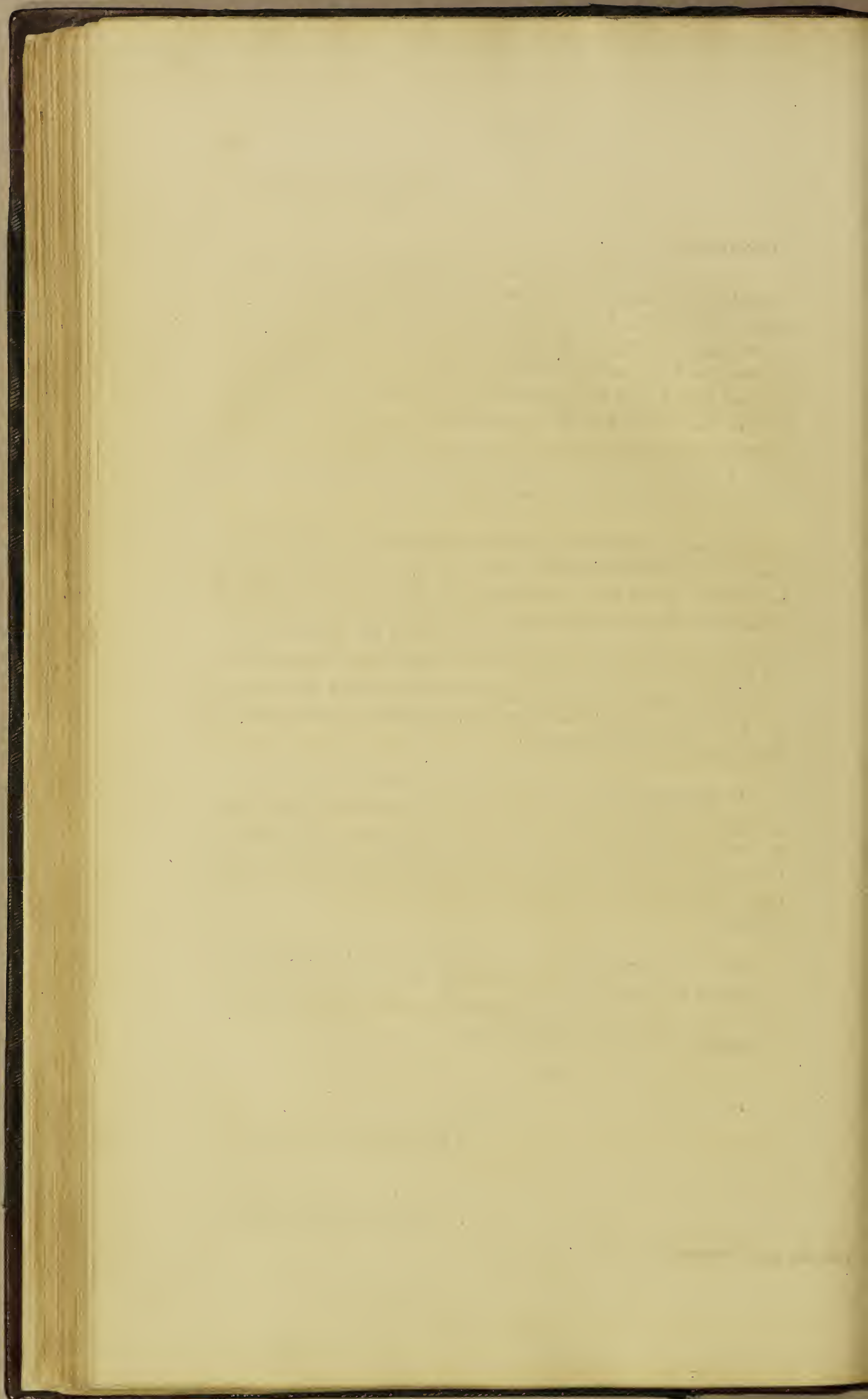
I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

(*In the Secretary's Absence.*)

Collector and Comptroller.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
October 31, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners direct you to transmit to them from Time to Time by the first safe and speedy Conveyance, Duplicates of the Oaths, Accounts and Journals respectively made, taken, or delivered, before, by, or to any Officer of the Customs by any Captain, or Commander, or Surgeon, respectively, of any Ship or Vessel engaged in the African Trade, in pursuance of an Act of the 28. Geo. III. Chap. 54. to “regulate for a limited Time, the shipping “and carrying Slaves in British Vessels from the Coast of Africa.”

And the Commissioners further direct you, to send to them from Time to Time, and by the same Conveyance, an Account of the Importation of all Slaves at your Port, distinguishing the particular Circumstances thereof, agreeably to the Specimen herewith transmitted to you, and commencing the said Account from the 1st of August last inclusive, so far as you have means of so doing.

And for your further Information and Government, herewith you will receive the form of the Oath to be required by you from all Masters, &c. of such Vessels; likewise the form of the Certificate to be granted by you in such Cases as come under the 14th Section of the beforementioned Act.

And you, and the several Officers under your Survey, are hereby strictly enjoined to observe the several Rules and Regulations prescribed in the said Act, and to be very attentive and accurate in making out, and transmitting the several Accounts herein directed, reporting to the Board any matter that may arise fit for their Cognizance.

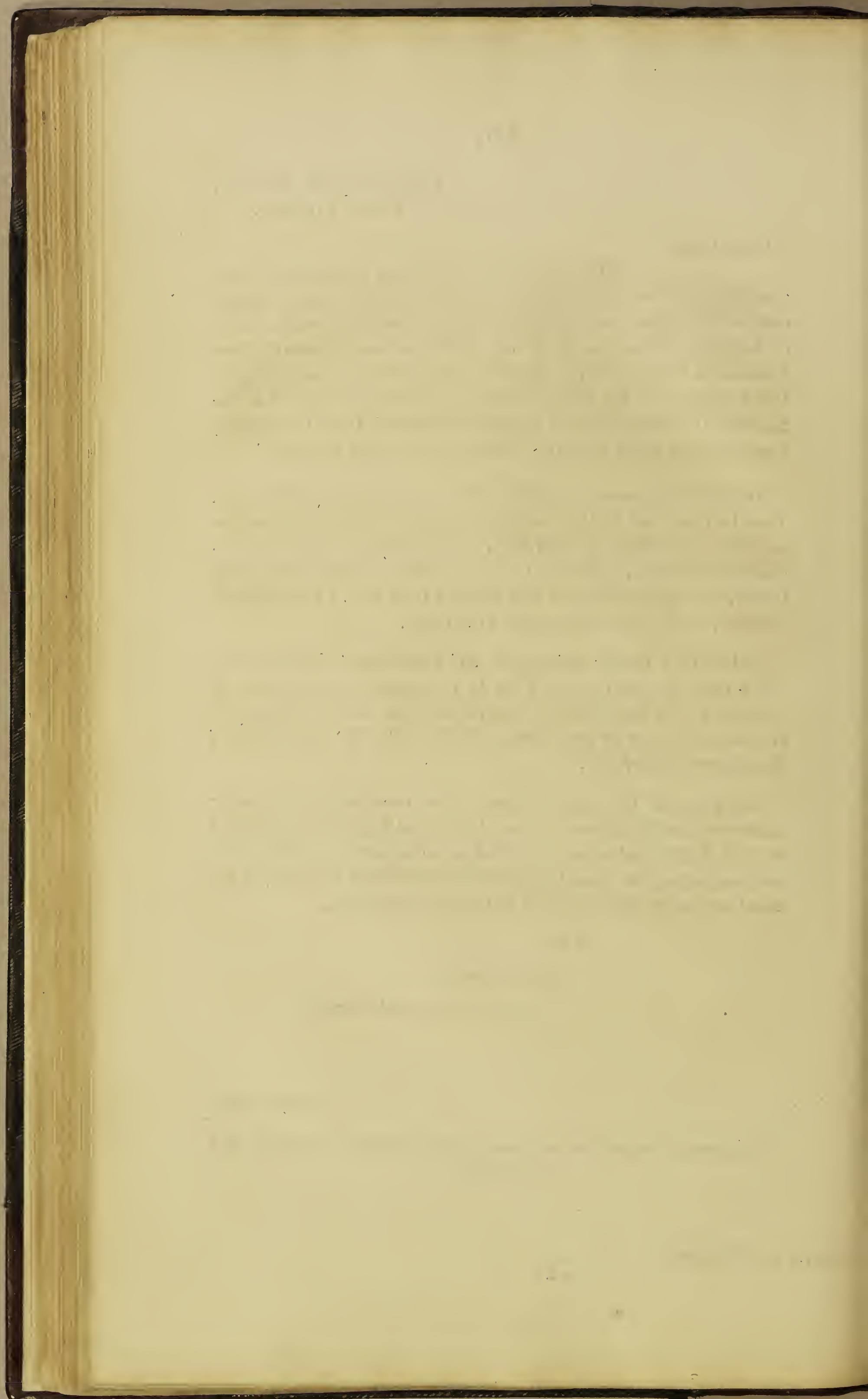
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

SECRETARY.

For Form of Account—See General List of Forms, annexed to the Instructions.



Custom-House, London.

20th March, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS it has been represented to us, that the Collectors and Comptrollers at some of the Out-ports in this Kingdom, when they have registered Vessels, *de novo*, that formerly belonged to and had been registered at other Ports, have neglected to give Notice thereof to the Officers at the Port where the said Vessels were first registered, so as to enable them to cancel the first Bond, and take the Names and Descriptions of such Ships out of their Registry; whereby it happens that the same Ships are improperly inserted in the annual Returns from both Ports, and the Books kept by the Register-General of Shipping are rendered erroneous,

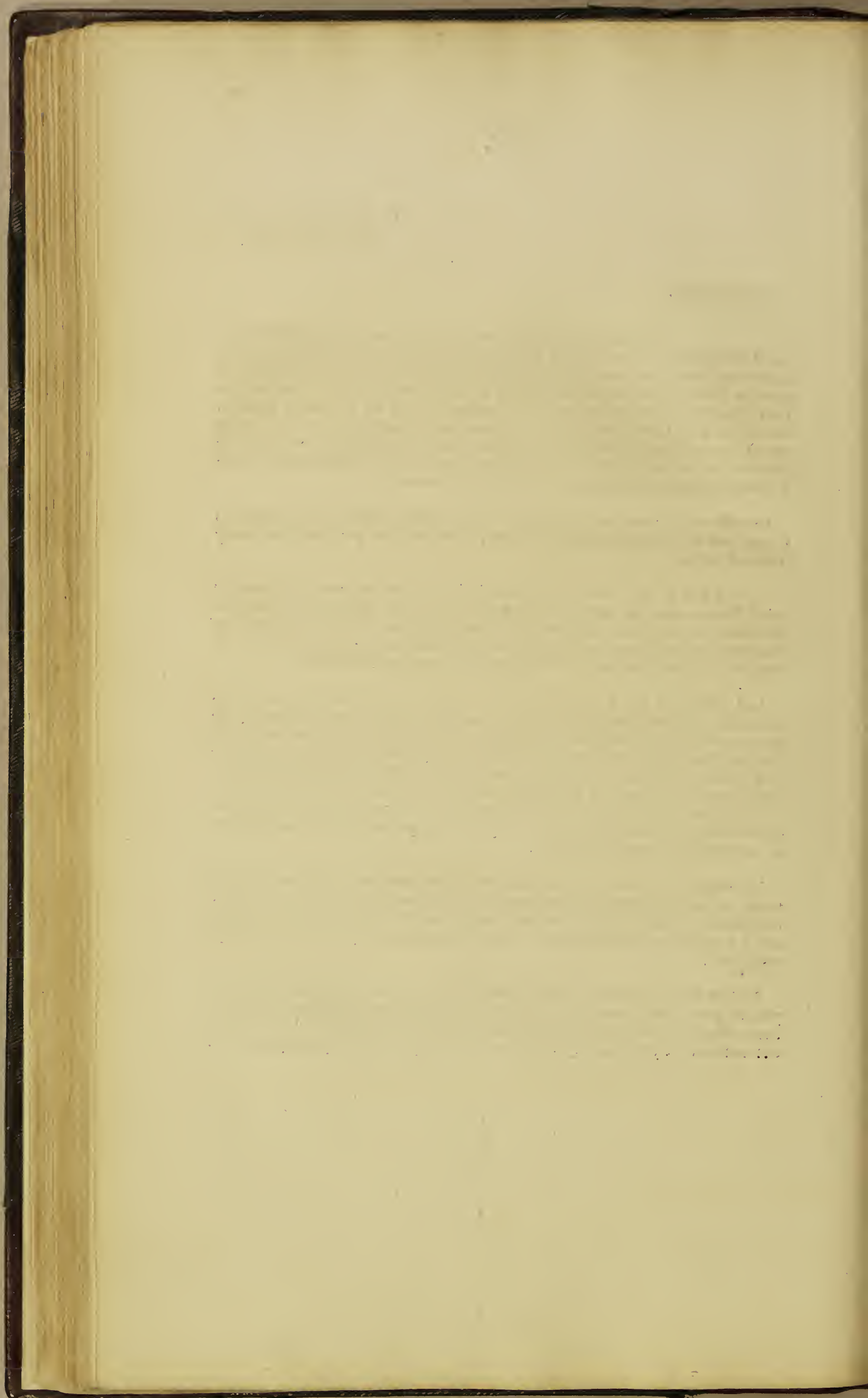
In order to correct such Errors as have already taken place from this Cause, and to prevent the same in future, we direct that you do immediately transmit to us,

A List of all Vessels that formerly belonged to and were registered at other Ports, under the Act of the 26th of His present Majesty, Ch. 60, and have since been registered at your Port, specifying the Numbers and Dates of their former Certificates, and the Ports at which they were respectively granted, together with the Numbers and Dates of their present Certificates.

And whenever any Cases of this kind shall occur in future, you are immediately to give Notice thereof to us, and also to the proper Officers at the ports to which the Vessels first belonged, provided the same shall be in the *British Plantations*, viz. in the *West Indies* or *North America*; but if the said Vessels shall have belonged to any of the Ports in *England, Scotland, Ireland*, or the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, or Man*, you are to transmit such Notices to us, in order that the same may be communicated to the Register-General of Shipping, and conveyed to the proper Ports by such Means as we shall deem most expedient.

We also direct, that all cancelled Certificates now in your Hands be sent to us, together with the List before-mentioned, and that all such as shall be cancelled by you in future be also transmitted with your Monthly Copies, and a List thereof inserted at the foot of your Quarterly Account of Ships registered.

And on this Occasion we think it necessary to repeat our Injunctions, that you be particularly careful not to grant Certificates of Registry, except in cases where you are authorized and required by Law so to do, and then not until all the previous requisites have been duly and strictly complied with.



LVI.

*Custom-House, London,
7th May, 1789.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been represented to the Board, that it is essentially necessary the Register General of Shipping should be furnished with Lists of all Vessels that enter Inwards, and clear Outwards, at the several Ports in the *West India* Islands, and Colonies in *North America*—

I have it in Command to direct you to prepare and transmit to the Commissioners, the said Lists for the Year ending 5th *January* last, agreeably to the annexed Form, and to take special Care that like Lists be regularly transmitted for every subsequent and future Quarter, when you send your other Accounts; for which Purpose you will receive a proper Supply of Forms by the first Conveyance for your Port; and you are to acknowledge the Receipt of this Order in the first Letter you may have Occasion to send to the Board.

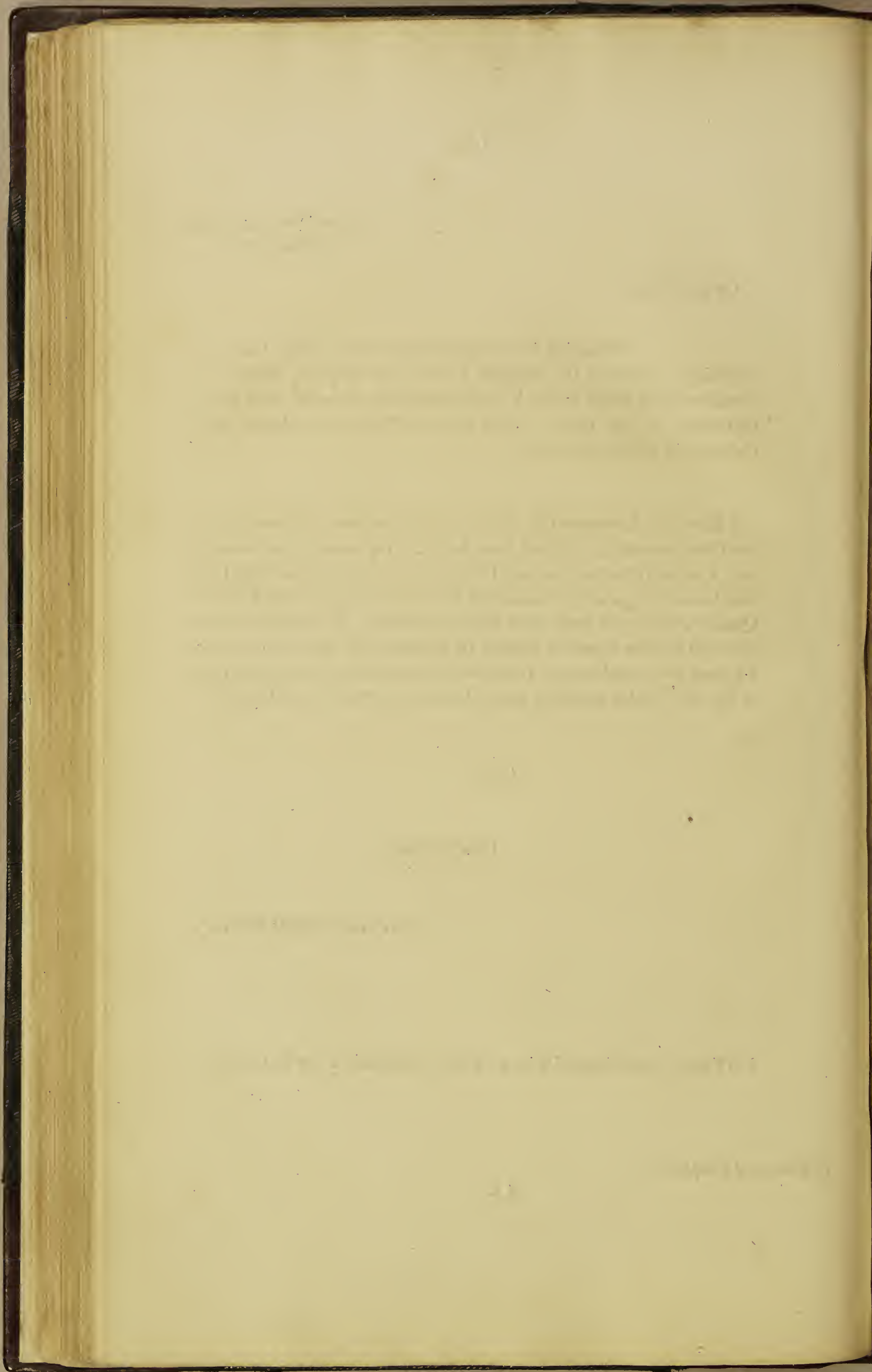
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

For Form—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instruction.

Collector and Comptroller,



LVII.

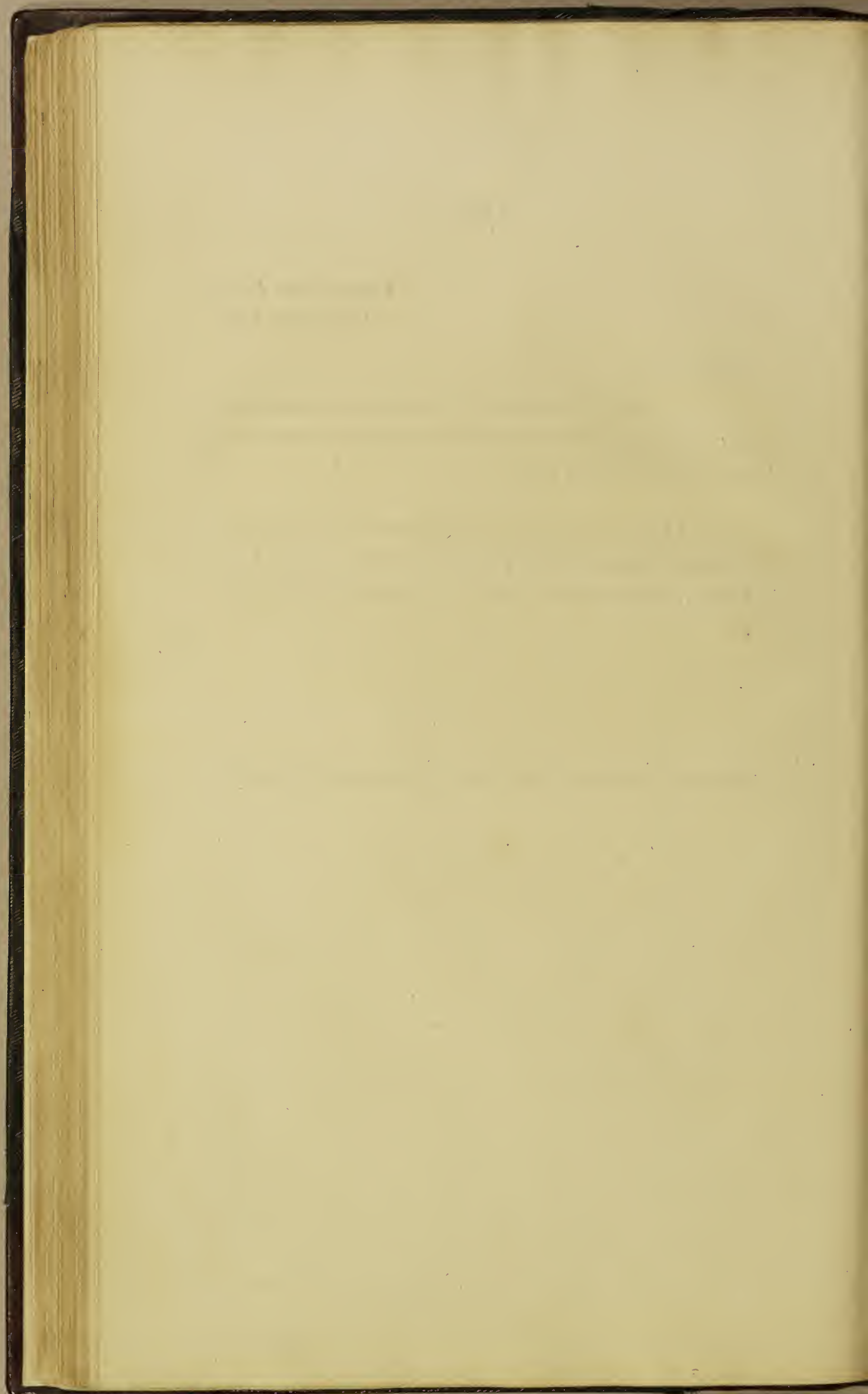
*Custom-House, London,
11th August, 1789.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Board having approved of the inclosed Specimen, to be substituted in lieu of that transmitted to you in my Letter of the 3d of July, 1788,

I have it in Command to inclose the same, and to direct you, without Delay, to make the Annual Return, ordered by my said Letter, strictly conformable to the Specimen herewith sent.

For Form—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.



LVIII.

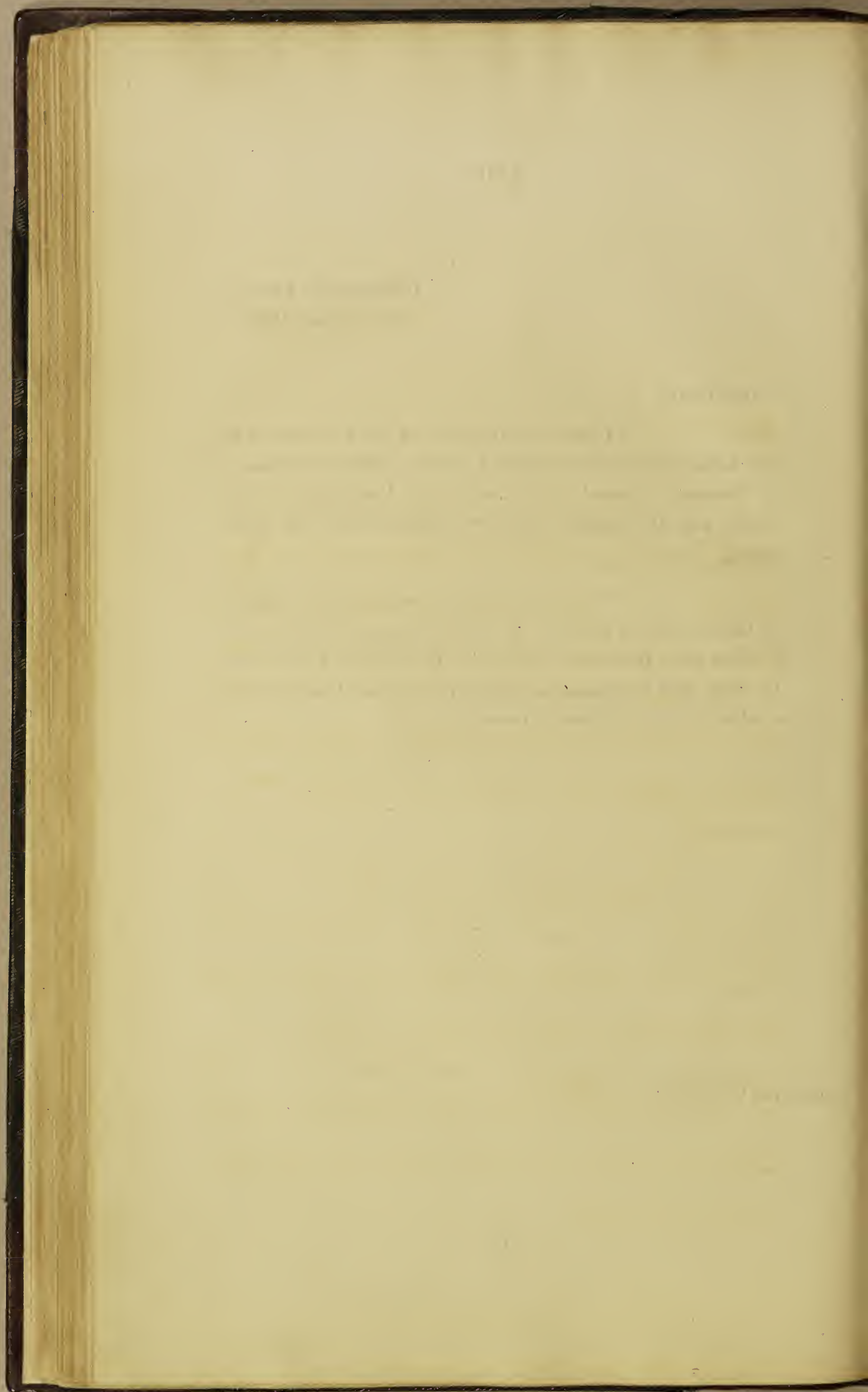
Custom-House, London,
27th August, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing that some of the Governors in the *West-Indies*, have granted repeated Leaves of Absence to Officers of this Revenue, stationed there; and, as the Continuance of such Practice may be attended with great Inconvenience to the Public Service,

We direct the Collector not to pay the Salary of any Officer (either to himself or the Person acting for him) who shall be absent more than three Months, by the Governor's Leave, unless Our Order shall be obtained for that Purpose, as such Charge will not be allowed in the Collector's Accounts.

Collector and Comptroller.



LIX.

*Custom-House, London,
January 7, 1790.*

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Commissioners to acquaint you, that the Number of the last Year's Correspondence with your Port, was ; and to require you forthwith to report, in pursuance of the Board's standing Order of the 30th of October, 1777, the Number of Letters that have been sent from your Port within the last Year, that the same may be compared with the Books of Reference kept in my Office, to see that the Numbers correspond.

And as the Expence of Postage is much increased by the Officers at several Ports mistaking the Intention of the Board's Letter of 24th April, 1787, which was not meant to direct that the Receipt of Letters sent from hence, should be acknowledged in one written expressly for that Purpose, you are to take Care, that the same be done by way of Postscript to the first Letter that you may have Occasion to send, except particularly directed to the contrary.

LX.

SIR,

THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, having this Day had under Consideration A Report from the Commissioners of the Customs “respecting the carrying of Pig Iron to the *West Indies*, from the United States of *America*, with the Intention of bringing the same to *Great Britain*,” have directed me to acquaint you, for the Information of the Commissioners, that their Lordships are of Opinion, that by the Words *imported directly* in His Majesty’s Order in Council of the 1st of *April*, for regulating the Trade between this Country and the Territories belonging to the United States of *America*, is only meant, that the Goods permitted by the said Order in Council to be imported into this Kingdom from the Territories of the United States of *America*, shall have been entered Outwards in some Port of the said United States for this Kingdom, and shall not be *landed* in any other Country before their Arrival in *Great Britain*.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

Office of Trade, Whitehall,
1st May, 1790.

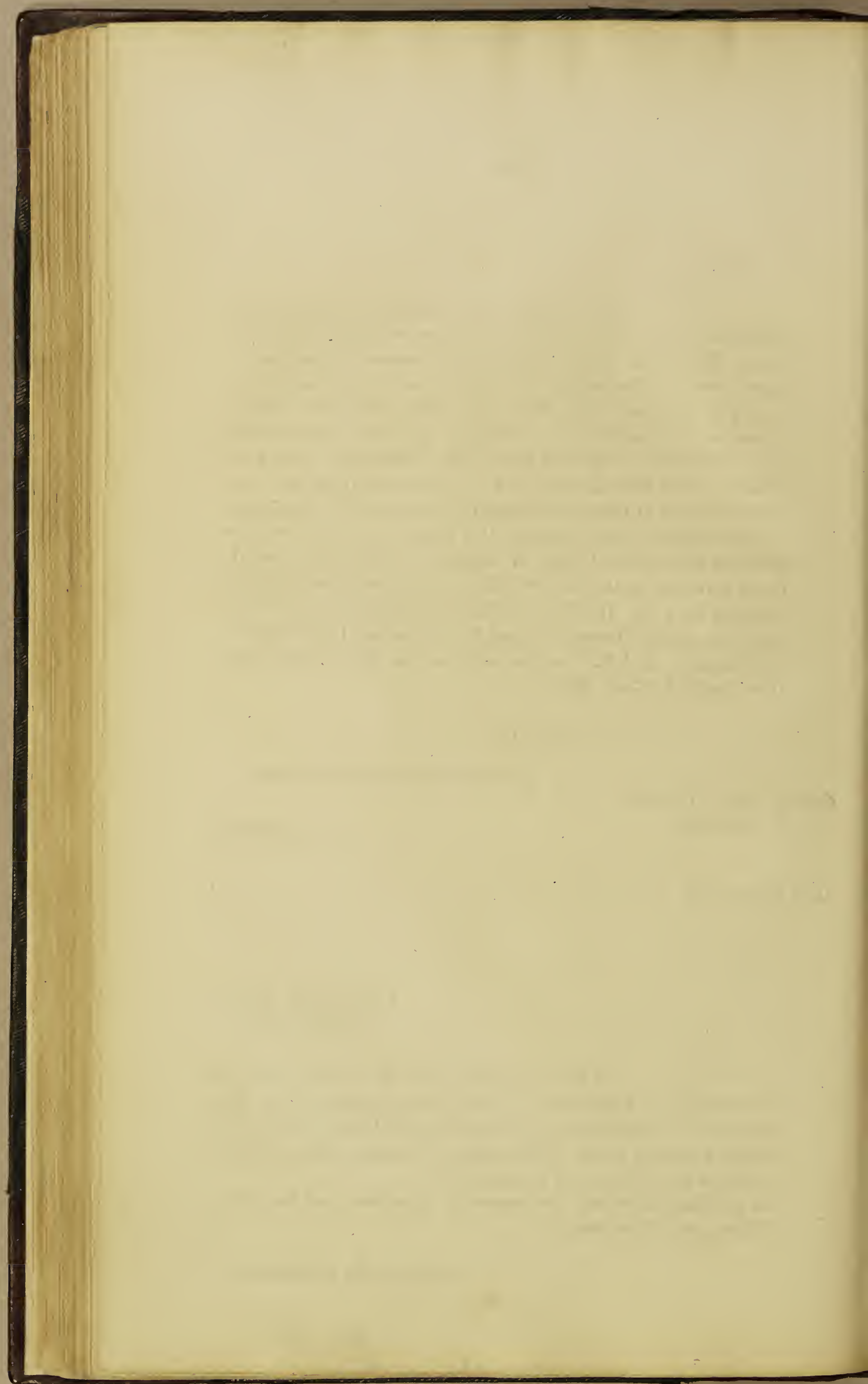
W. FAWKENER.

JOHN GALE, ESQ.

Custom-House, London,
7th May, 1790.

THE foregoing Copy of a Letter from Mr. FAWKENER, in Explanation of the Order in Council of the 1st of *April* last, for regulating the Trade between this Country and the Territories belonging to the United States of *America*, is herewith transmitted to the Collector and Comptroller of for the Information and Government of themselves, and the several Officers under their Survey.

By Order of the Commissioners.



Custom-House, London,
16th November, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing to the Board, that the Signature of the Commissioners to Plantation Certificates is not required by the Act of 12th Charles II. Chap. 18. which directs Bond to be entered into, that Ships bound from *Great Britain* to the British Plantations in *America*, and there loading with certain enumerated Articles, shall return to *Great Britain* only, They have resolved to discontinue this Practice from the 5th of January next : And have directed that the said Certificates be from that Time signed by the Collector and Controller of the Port where the Bond shall be given, and then transmitted, as usual, to the Plantation Clerk in my Office, to be registered in the proper Books ; which I have in command to signify to you, for your Information and Government.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Collector and Comptroller.

1891

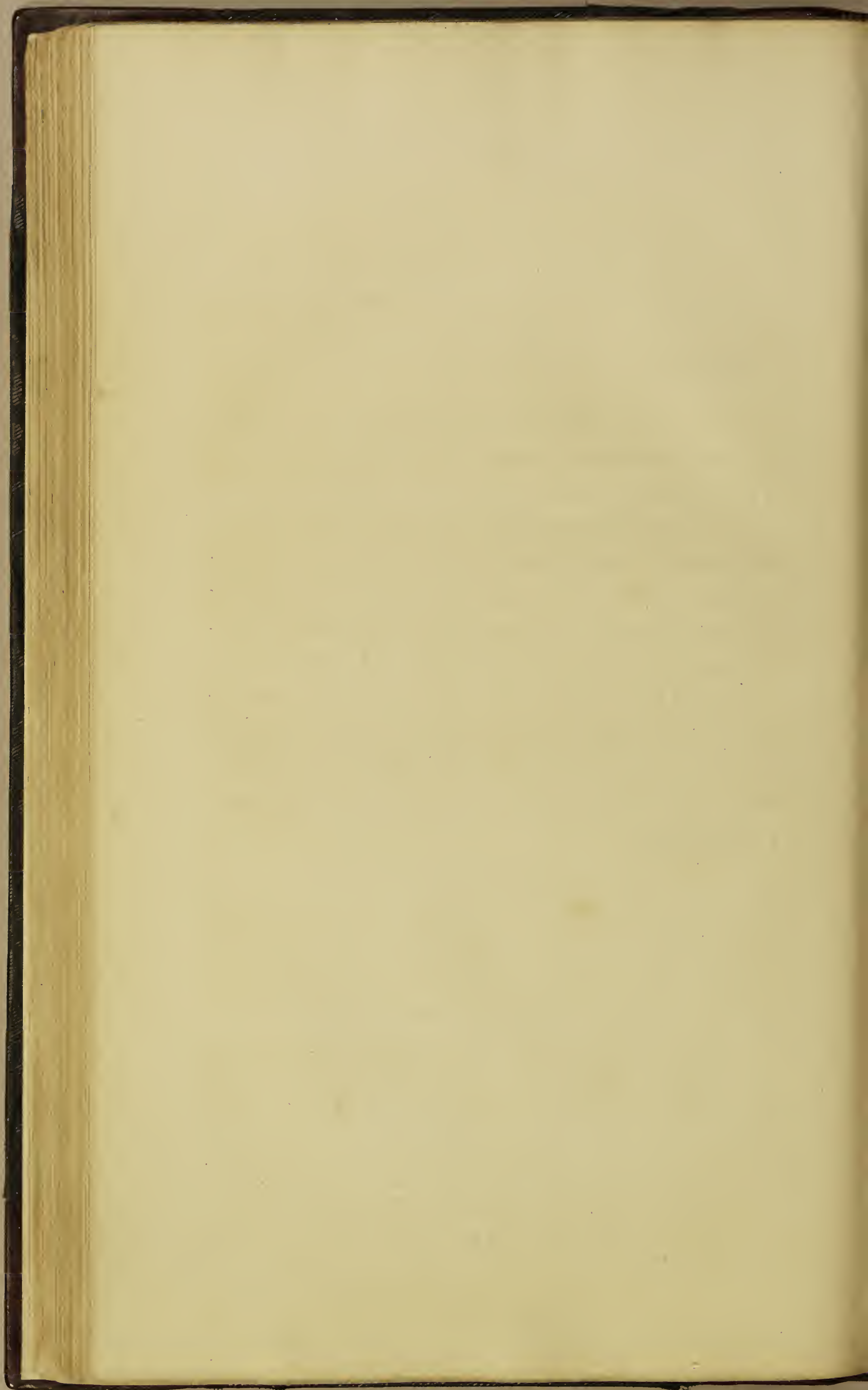
The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

1892

Custom-House, London,
1st April, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS the Commissioners' Time has been much taken up in signing Certificates for the Discharge of Bonds given in the Plantations, to land the several Articles therein mentioned in some Port in Great Britain, agreeably to the Acts of the 12th, 22d, and 23d CHARLES II. and 7th and 8th WILLIAM III. and whereas the Signature of such Certificates by the Commissioners is not required by Law, and is unnecessary;—We have resolved to discontinue the Practice from the 5th of *July* next, and that the said Certificates be in future signed by the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where the Goods shall be landed, and then transmitted, as usual, to the Plantation Clerk, to be registered in the proper Book in our Secretary's Office; which We hereby signify to you, and you are to govern yourselves accordingly.



LXIII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
April 21, 1791.

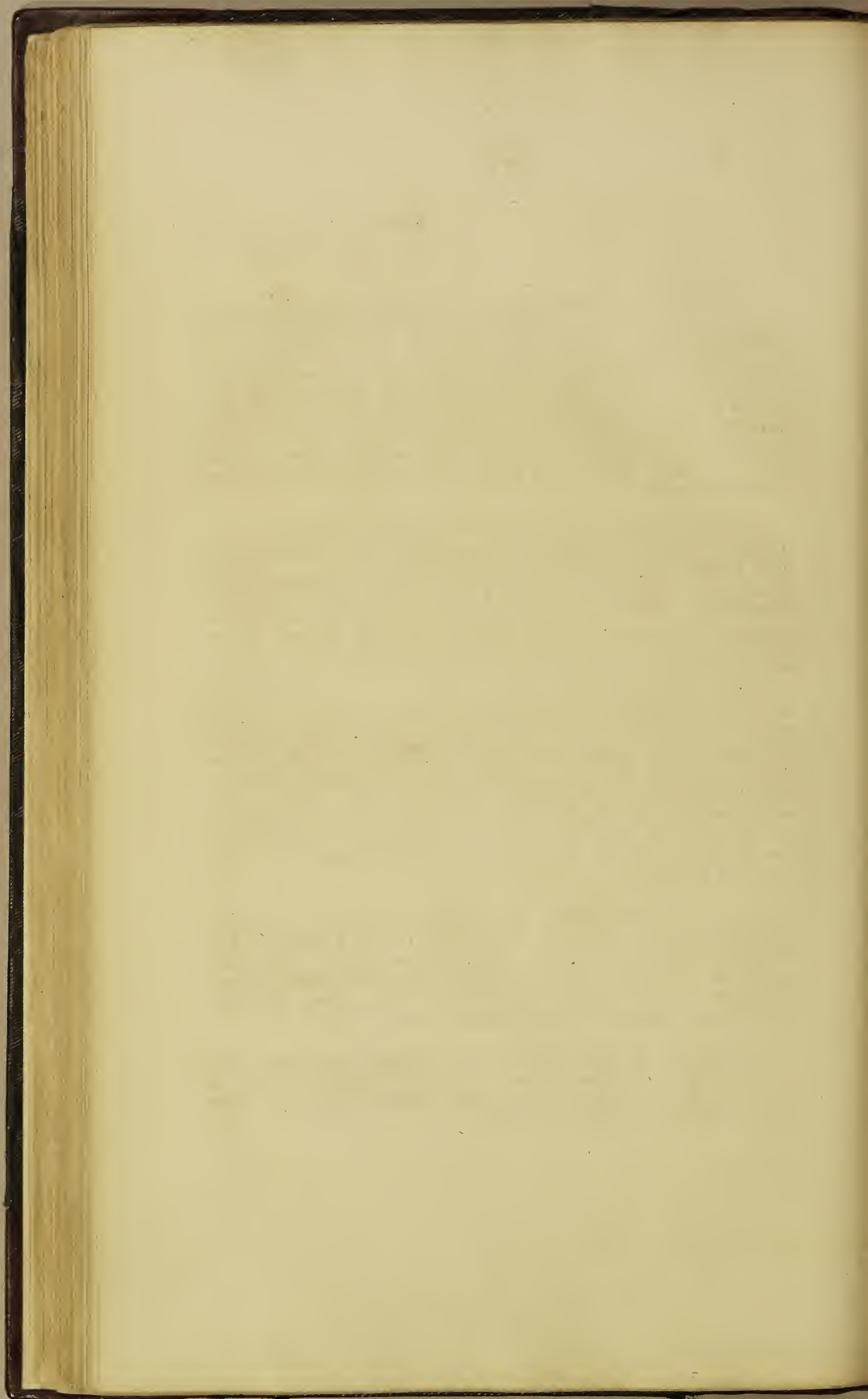
GENTLEMEN,

COMMODORE PARKER, late Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships stationed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, and the Seas adjacent, having, in his Letter of the 22d of last Month, requested Our Directions to the several Collectors in those Islands, to pay him one fourth of His Majesty's Moiety of such Seizures as were made by the Ships under his Command, on that Station, pursuant to His Majesty's Order in Council of the 12th October, 1764; and to allow the Collectors in those Islands such Sums as they have already paid him on that Account.

A Doubt having arisen, whether Commodore Parker was entitled to the Share allowed to Commodores, under His Majesty's said Order in Council, he *not having a Captain serving under him in the same Ship*, We directed a Letter to be written to the Secretary of the Admiralty, to request the Construction put by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on that Matter; and it appearing by a Letter received from Mr. Stephens, their Secretary, that their Lordships are of Opinion, that a Commodore, having a Commission from their Board to be Commander in Chief of a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships, employed, or to be employed, on any Station for the Protection of His Majesty's Colonies abroad, *although he hath not a Captain serving under him in the same Ship*, should be considered, with respect to the Share of the King's Moiety of Seizures, granted by His Majesty's said Order in Council, of the 12th of October, 1764, equally entitled thereto *as if he had a Captain under him in the same Ship*; the Powers granted to the one or the other being in all other Respects the same.

Under this Circumstance, you may pay to Commodore Parker such Sums as may be due to him out of the Produce of His Majesty's Moiety of Seizures made by the Ships which were under his Command; and the Collector may take Credit for such Payments in his Accounts, annexing thereto proper Receipts, and referring therein to the Date of this Letter.

With respect to such Sums as have already been paid by the Collector to Commodore Parker, out of His Majesty's Share of Seizures. We have directed the proper Officers here to pass them to the Collectors Credit accordingly.



LXIV.

*Custom-House, London,
17th May, 1791.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners having approved of three Forms of Accounts, prepared and laid before them by the Inspector and Examiner of Plantation Collectors Accounts, comprizing such Articles as are subject to Duty on Importation into, or Exportation from the severall British Plantations in America: I am commanded by the Board to transmit to you printed Copies thereof; and the Commissioners direct you to prepare Quarterly from your Imports and Exports a like Account, to be certified by you and the Searcher or Surveyor, and to annex the same to your Quarterly Account of Duties to be transmitted to them.

The Commissioners further direct you, in future to transmit to the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, your Lists of Shipping Inwards and Outwards, with their respective Cargoes, as those Papers are now only necessary for his Office.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

SECRETARY.

For Forms—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.

Collector and Comptroller.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

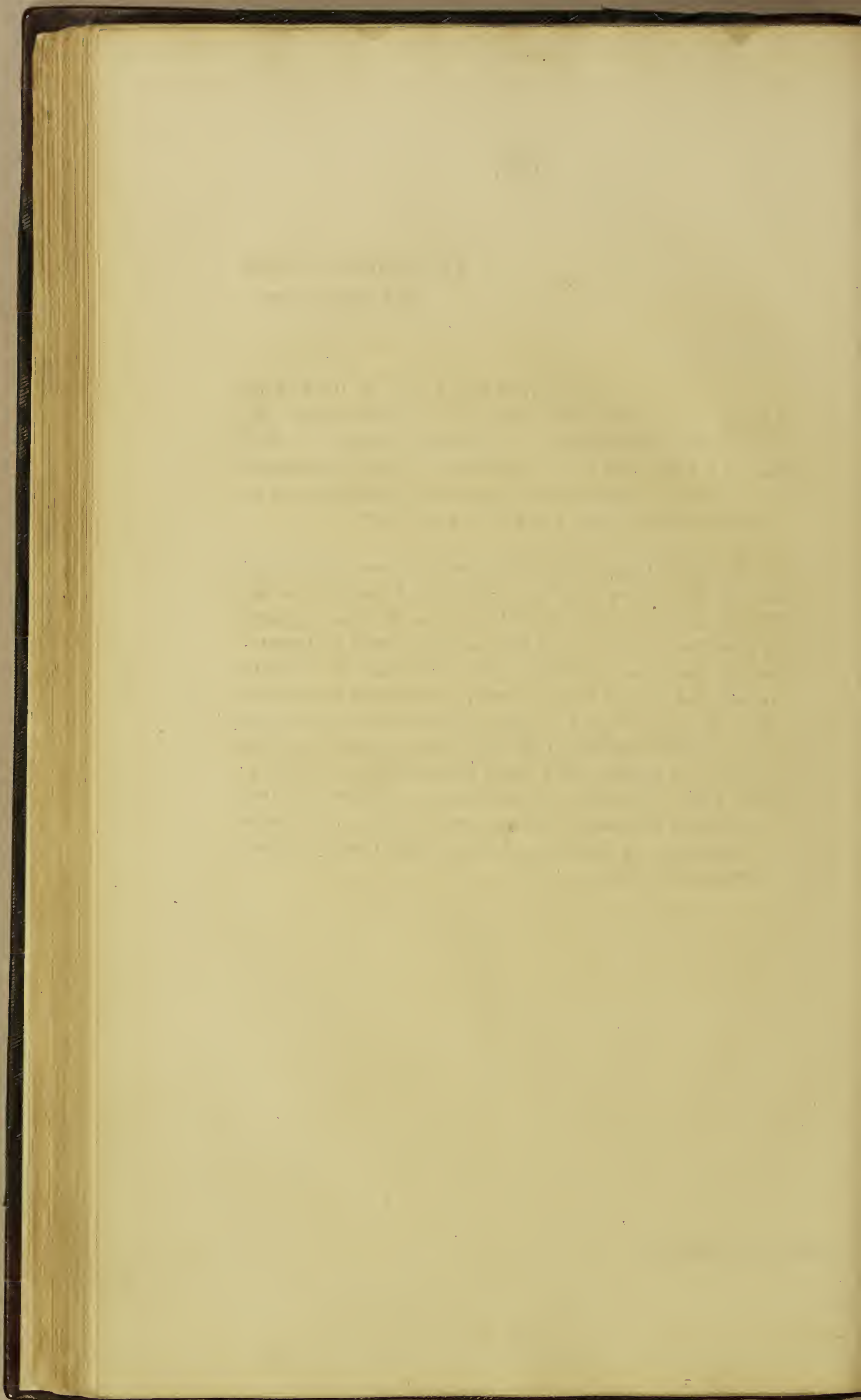
28th August, 1792.

GENTLEMEN,

A QUESTION having arisen at the Port of Kingston in Jamaica, whether the Duty of Seven Pounds per Ton was due on a Quantity of Madeira Wine brought into that Port in a Vessel from Exeter and Madeira, which was reported for Exportation, and afterwards exported to Philadelphia? and as Doubts of a similar Nature may arise at your Port—

We acquaint you, that the Duty was not due on such Part of the said Wine as was regularly reported for Exportation on the Vessel's Arrival, but that the Duty is due on all Wines imported at your Port, unless the same shall be duly reported for Exportation at the Time the Master makes his Report of his Ship Inwards, and there is no Entry made, nor Intention to land such Wine at your Port; and in case Application shall be made to you to tranship any Part of the said Wine, so reported for Exportation, to another Vessel bound to Great-Britain, Ireland, or some British Plantation, you may grant a Sufferance for such Transshipping accordingly, but you are not to suffer any Wine to be transhipped for Exportation to any Foreign Country, without Payment of the Duty.

Collector and Comptroller.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
29th August, 1792.

GENTLEMEN,

APPLICATION having been made to Us by some of the Collectors in the Plantations, praying Our Allowance of the Loss they have sustained in receiving light Gold Coin for the Duties collected by them:

We acquaint you, that as the Duties payable in the Plantations are directed by several Acts of Parliament to be collected in Silver, after the Rate of Five Shillings and Six-pence per Ounce, We have disallowed the said Craves.

But in Cases which may sometimes arise, where the Importers of Goods at your Port represent that they are under great Difficulties in procuring Silver Money, and are desirous of your taking Gold in Payment of Duties, We allow you to accept of such Pieces of Gold in Payment as are full Weight, at the Sterling Value of each Piece respectively; and you are to remit to the Receiver-General the particular Pieces you receive, but you are not in your Accounts to reduce such Remittances in Gold into Silver at Five Shillings and Six-pence per Ounce, but only to take Credit for the Amount of such Remittances made, at the nominal Sterling Rate at which such Pieces of Gold are taken in Payment, and in Case any of the Pieces of Gold shall fall short of the Weight at which they are to pass in Payment, you are to remit the Deficiency, otherwise you will be surcharged with the Difference at Two-pence Sterling per Grain; and for your further Information on this Subject, We send you, on the Back hereof, an Account of the Weights and Value of Gold Coin.

Weights and Value of Gold Coin.

	<i>Dwt.</i>	<i>Grs.</i>		<i>Sterling.</i>
A Guinea - - - - -	5	8	£.1	1 0
A Johannes of Portugal -	18	10	3	12 0
A Moidore - - - - -	6	22	1	7 0
A Spanish Four Pistole Piece	17	8	3	6 0

LXVII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
12th February, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been represented to the Board that the Masters of Vessels, arriving at one of the Ports in the Plantations, frequently conceal or destroy some of the Cockets belonging to their Cargoes, which is attended with great Inconvenience and probable Danger to the Revenue, as some of the Cockets are for Wine, an Article subject not only to a Duty to the Crown, but also to a Colonial Duty:—

I am commanded to acquaint you, that, in Order effectually to remedy this Irregularity, by enabling you to cheque the Number of Cockets granted for each Ship, the Commissioners have directed the proper Officers in London, and at all the Out-Ports in England, when any Ship clears out from thence, bound to any of the Ports in the British Plantations, or Colonies in the West-Indies or America, to certify the Number of Cockets granted for the Whole of such Ships Cargo on the Back of the last Cocket issued. And I am further directed to acquaint you, that the Board have directed Letters to be written to the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, and of the Customs in Scotland, submitting the Expediency of similar Directions being given to their Officers.

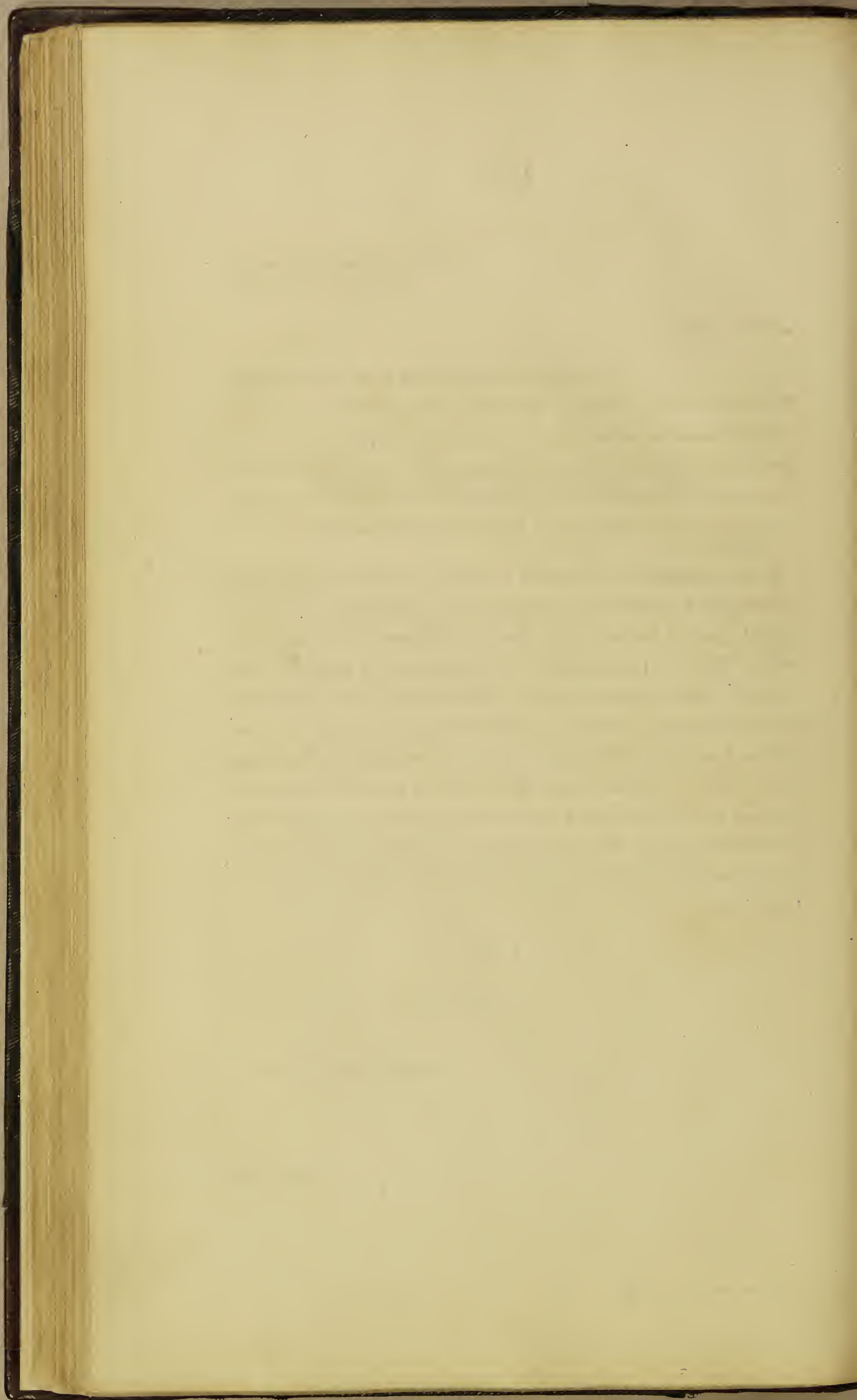
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

SECRETARY.

Collector and Comptroller.



LXVIII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
26th April, 1793.

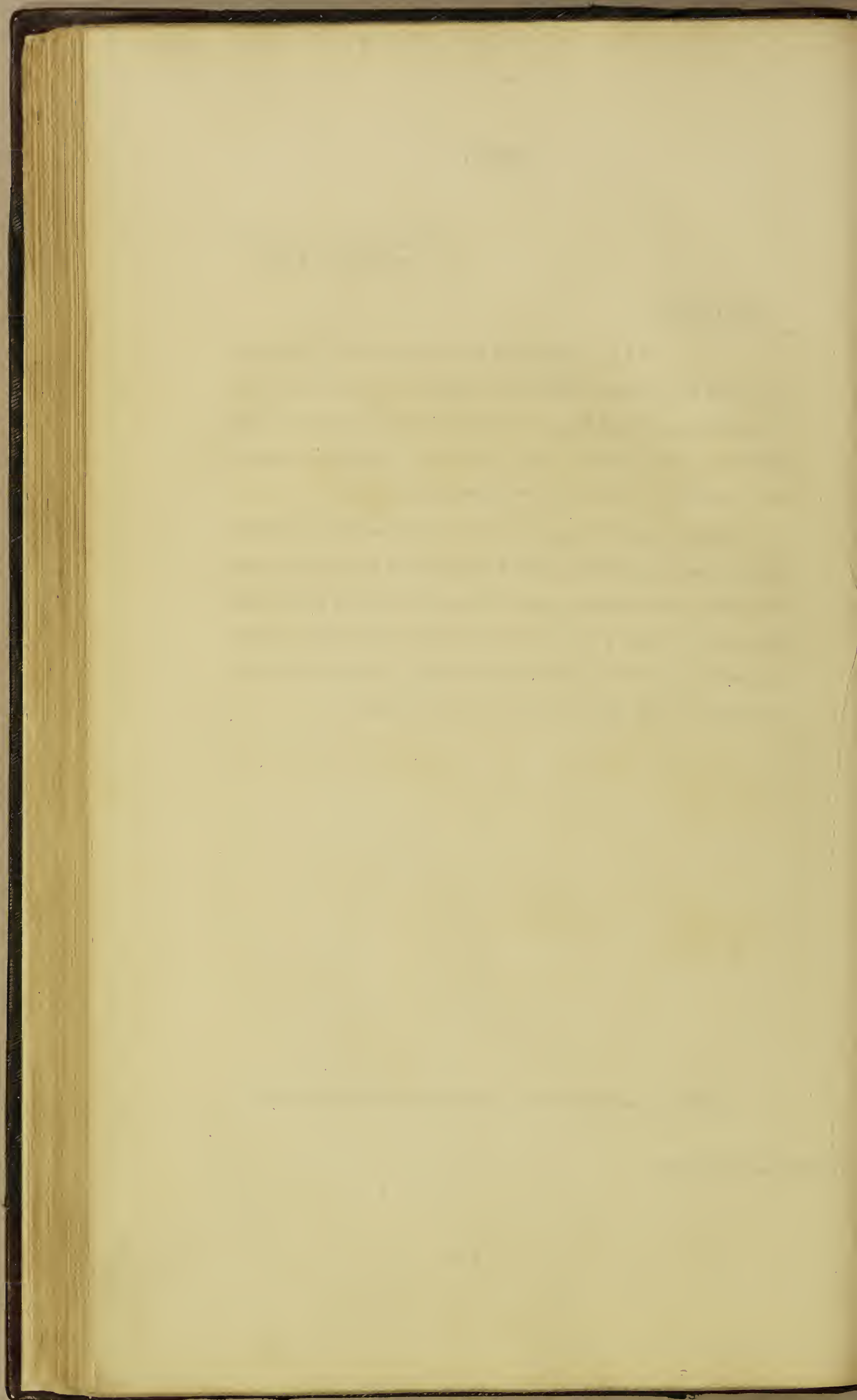
GENTLEMEN,

IT being necessary for the Good of the Service that we should be informed of the Ages, Capacities and Abilities of the several Officers at your Port; and also of the Places of their respective Residences, and at what Stations their Duty is performed, together with the Dates of their respective Appointments:—

We direct you to transmit with your Accounts for Christmas Quarter next, an Account thereof, agreeably to the Specimen herewith sent, and to transmit a like Account to Us at the End of every Year for the future; but if, in the Interim, any Officer shall be rendered incapable of performing his Duty, you are not to fail to represent the same specially to us, for our Directions.

For Form—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.

Collector and Comptroller.



LXIX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
8th May, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

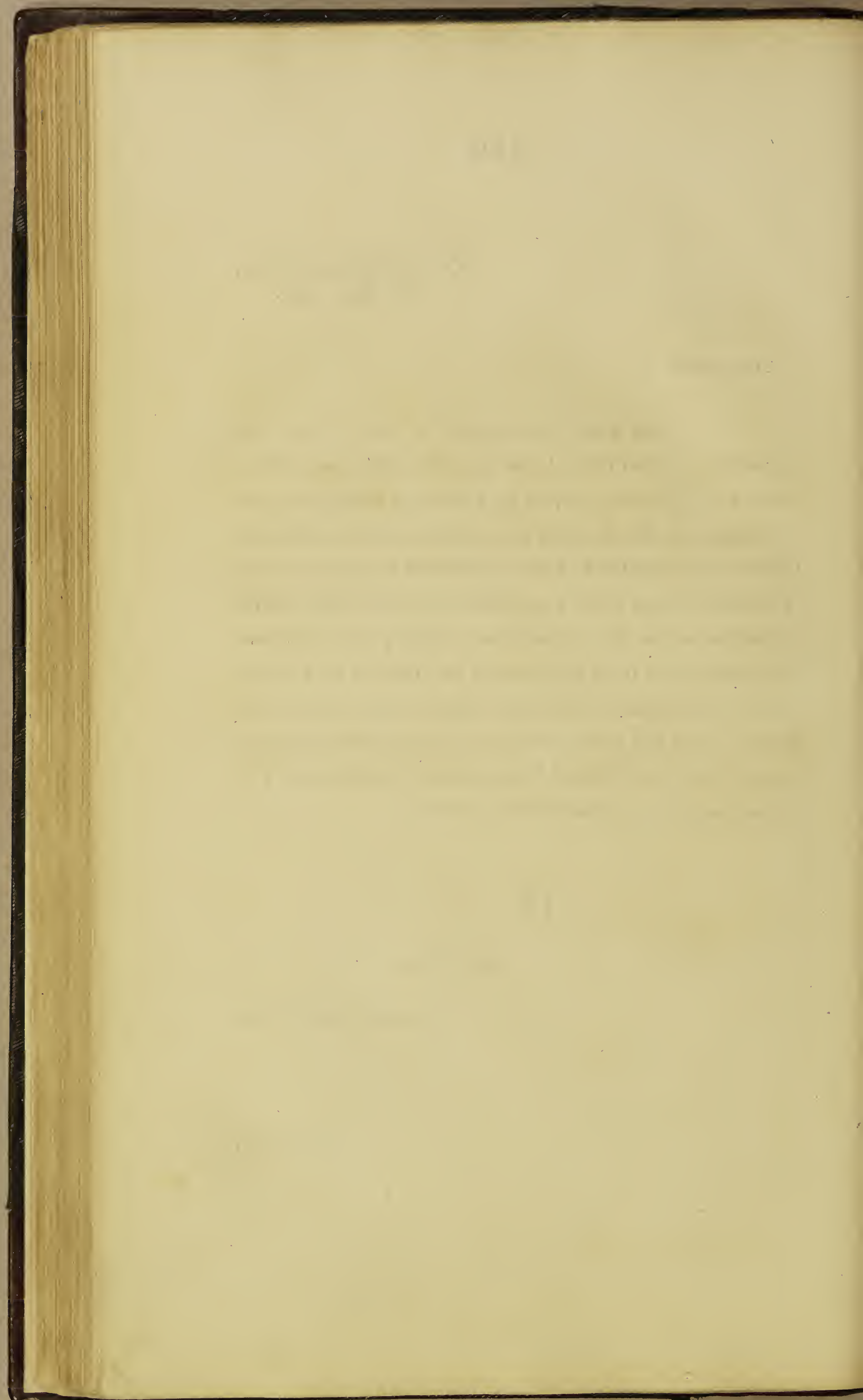
THE Board observing, that in a late Charge given, in pursuance of their Order, to Mr. STEPHENS, the Comptroller of *Bridge Town*, for having exercised the Profession of a Barrister at Law, he alledged as an Excuse for the same, (when examined by the acting Collector thereupon) that he did not consider that Profession as a Trade or Business, and that several Comptrollers in the West Indies practise as Barristers:—And the Commissioners deeming such Profession incompatible with the Employment of an Officer of the Customs; I have it in Command to direct you to report whether any, and what Officers at your Port exercise the same; and also whether they follow any, and what other Profession, Trade, or Business; specifying the Particulars thereof for the Board's further Directions.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

SECRETARY.



LXX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

June 18, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Expences of prosecuting Seizures in the Plantations appearing to Us to be very considerable, and being of Opinion that they might in some Instances be avoided, if the Circumstances attending the Seizure were minutely stated immediately after the Seizure, and submitted to Us, previous to any other legal Proceedings being had towards the Trial thereof in the Court of Vice Admiralty, further than to prevent any substantial Injury to the Prosecution from a Delay of proceeding according to the Rules of the Court:—

We accordingly direct you in all Seizures of Vessels at your Port, where a Claim shall be entered, whether the Seizures be made by Commanders of Ships of War or Officers of the Customs, and where there is only presumptive Evidence of an Intention to smuggle, to consent that the Proprietors may have the Vessel upon giving Security in Court to answer the appraised Value in Case she shall be condemned, taking Care to obtain an Order from the Court of Admiralty for that Purpose; and you are then to stay Proceedings therein, provided the same can be done consistently with the Rules of the said Court, till you shall receive our Directions for your future Government; and you are to transmit to Us, by the first Conveyance, the particular Circumstances of the Seizure, together with a Statement of all the Proofs the Seizor can produce in Support thereof:—

And We further direct you in all Cases of the Prosecution of Seizures, which may be acquitted in the Court of Vice Admiralty, to prepare and lay before His Excellency the Governor, the Particulars of the Charges attending such Prosecutions, in like Manner as is directed by our General Order of the 30th of *December*, 1786, where Seizures are condemned and sold, and when he has granted his Certificate as to the Reasonableness thereof, you are to transmit the same, together with an Account of the said Charges, for our Consideration and Directions.

Collector and Comptroller.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
July 19, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

A CAUSE having been lately determined by the Court of Delegates here, relative to a Seizure made by the Officers at Jamaica of a Ship and a Quantity of Madeira Wine, I am commanded by this Board to acquaint you with the Circumstances under which the said Seizure was made, and also with the Decision of the Court of Delegates thereupon, for your Information and Government in Cases of the like Kind, should any occur at your Port.—

A Quantity of Madeira Wine was shipped at Madeira on Board a Vessel which touched at St. Eustatius, where she delivered to the Owner's Correspondent such Part of the Cargo as he thought proper to take, and carried the rest to Jamaica, at which Place she was seized, together with the Wine by the Officers of this Revenue, upon the Ground that the Importation ought to have been direct, according to Act of Parliament, and that a circuitous Importation was illegal. The Seizure was condemned in the Court of Vice Admiralty in Jamaica; but on an Appeal of the Claimants against the said Sentence, the same was reversed by the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty here:—The King's Advocate and Attorney General were of Opinion, that as other Seizures had been, and might be made on the same Grounds, the Question ought to receive the most solemn Decision, in order to prevent future Litigation; and upon the Cause being finally brought before the Court of Delegates, it was determined, that Importations of the Nature in Question are legal, and the Ship and Madeira Wine were directed to be restored; but the Judges were of Opinion, that as it was a Question very fit to be tried, no Costs ought to be given on either Side.

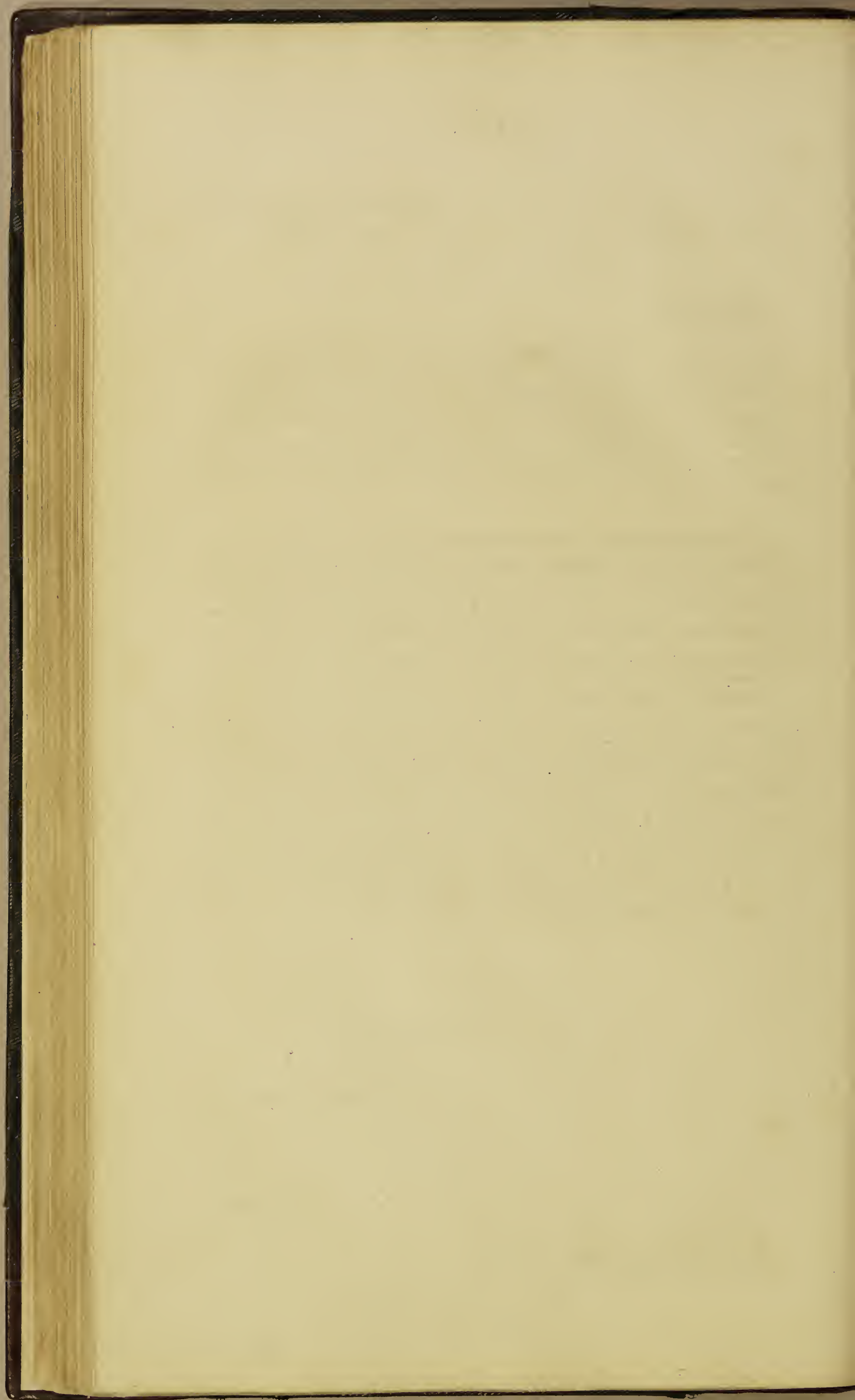
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant

SECRETARY.

Collector and Comptroller.



*Custom-House, London,
7th August, 1793.*

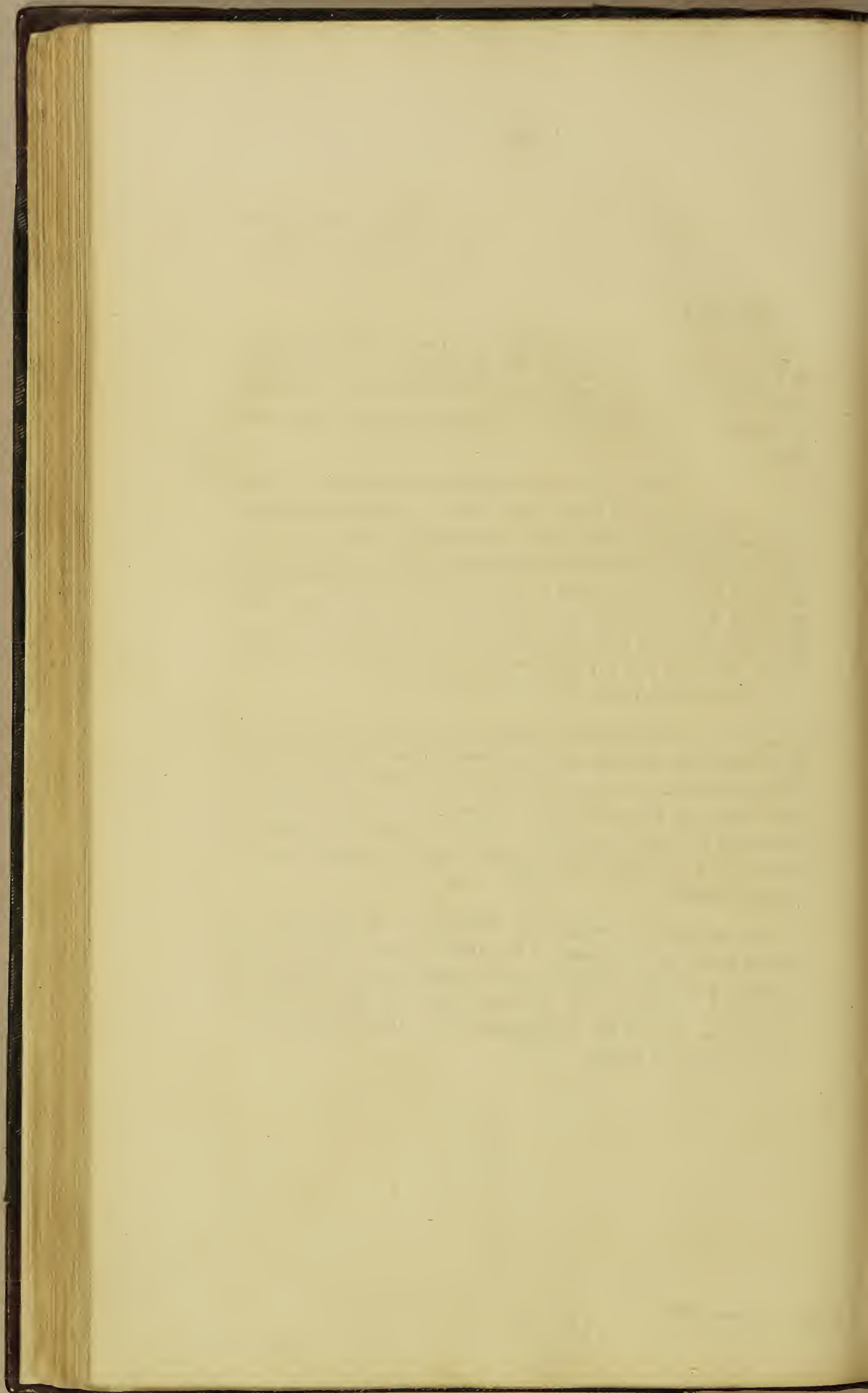
GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had under our Consideration the Subject of Bonds given by Merchants in the Plantations, for Goods shipped from thence for different Parts, many of which remain uncanceled for want of Certificates having been produced for the Discharge thereof:—

We acquaint you that all such Bonds as are described in the Act of the 8th of Queen Anne, Cap. 13, Sect. 23, which have not been put in Suit within three Years from their Dates, and Judgment obtained in two Years more, are by the said Act void; and that all other Bonds, except such as are excepted in the Act of the 16th Geo. III. Cap. 48, Sect. 2, as shall not have been put in Suit within five Years from the Date thereof, are also void under the last mentioned Act, and you are therefore to cancel and deliver up to the Merchants all such Bonds, without Fee or Reward.

And you are forthwith to transmit to us a List of all Bonds, with their Dates, the Penalties and the Names of the Parties, which shall not be cancelled by you in pursuance of this Order, reporting at the same Time the respective Reasons assigned by the Merchants for not producing the proper Certificates, and you are to forbear causing the same to be put in Suit, until you shall receive our further Directions on that Subject.

You are, however, to pay due Obedience to the Directions contained in our general Order of the 19th of April, 1788, so far as relates to producing Certificates for cancelling Bonds in future, Copy whereof is enclosed; and you are to affix the same in the most conspicuous Part of the Custom-House, for the Information of all Parties concerned therein.



LXXIII.

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been represented to the Board, that the annual returns made by the several Collectors and Comptrollers of the Out-Ports and Plantations, to enable the Register General of Shipping to prepare, for the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, the account of all ships and vessels which have been registered in pursuance of an Act passed in the 26th year of His present Majesty's reign, are frequently transmitted in different forms, and otherwise made out in so irregular and incorrect a manner as to create great difficulty in the said Register's Office, in arranging the same and correcting the errors; and a proper form, with a set of instructions, having been laid before the Board and approved:

I have it in command to transmit to you a number of the said forms (on which your accounts are from time to time to be written) as likewise a set of the aforesaid instructions, and to direct you to govern yourselves conformably thereto in future.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

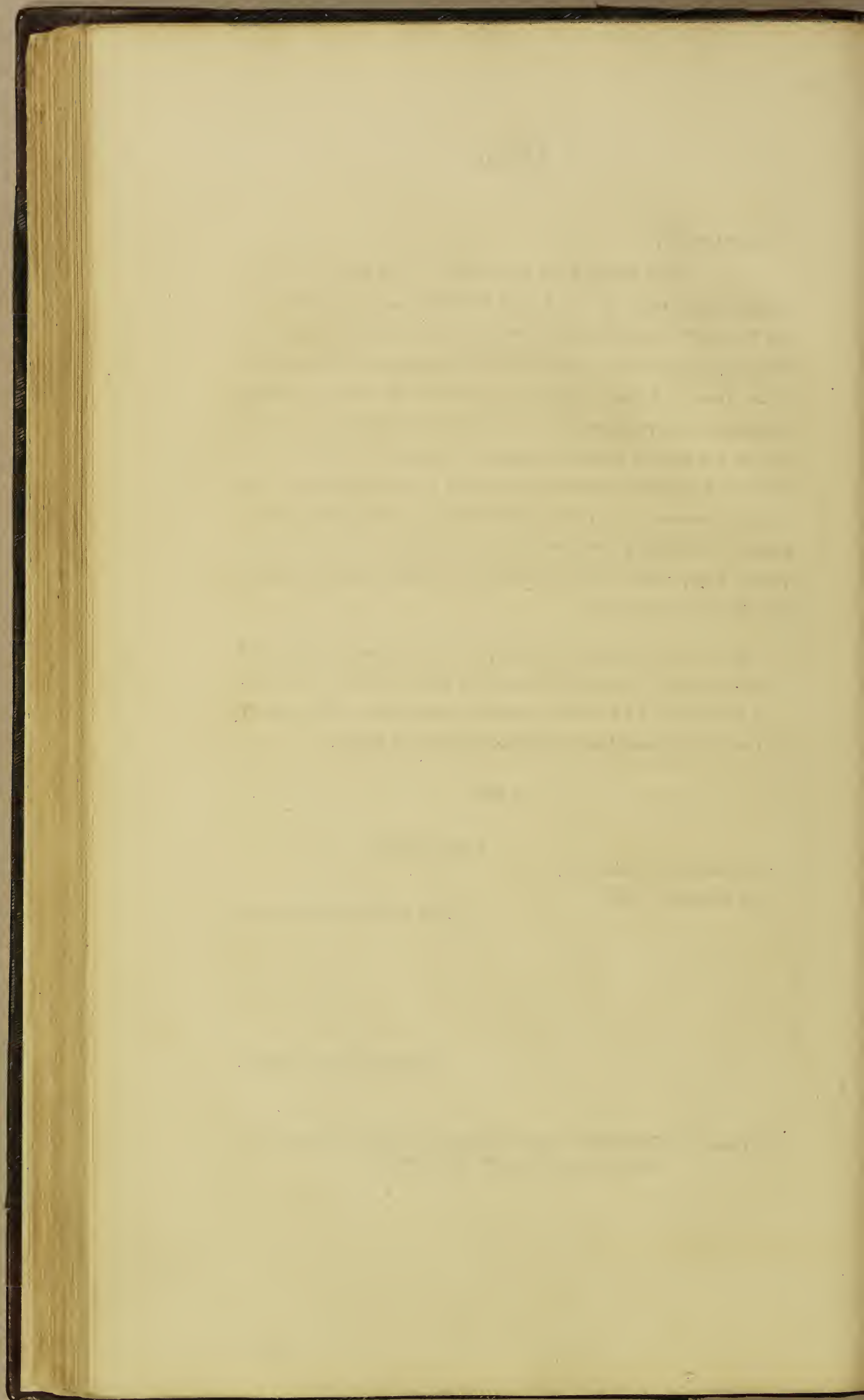
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

3d September, 1793.

Your most humble Servant,

In the Secretary's Absence.

For Form and Instructions above referred to—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.



LXXIV.

*Custom-House, London,
November 16th, 1793.*

GENTLEMEN,

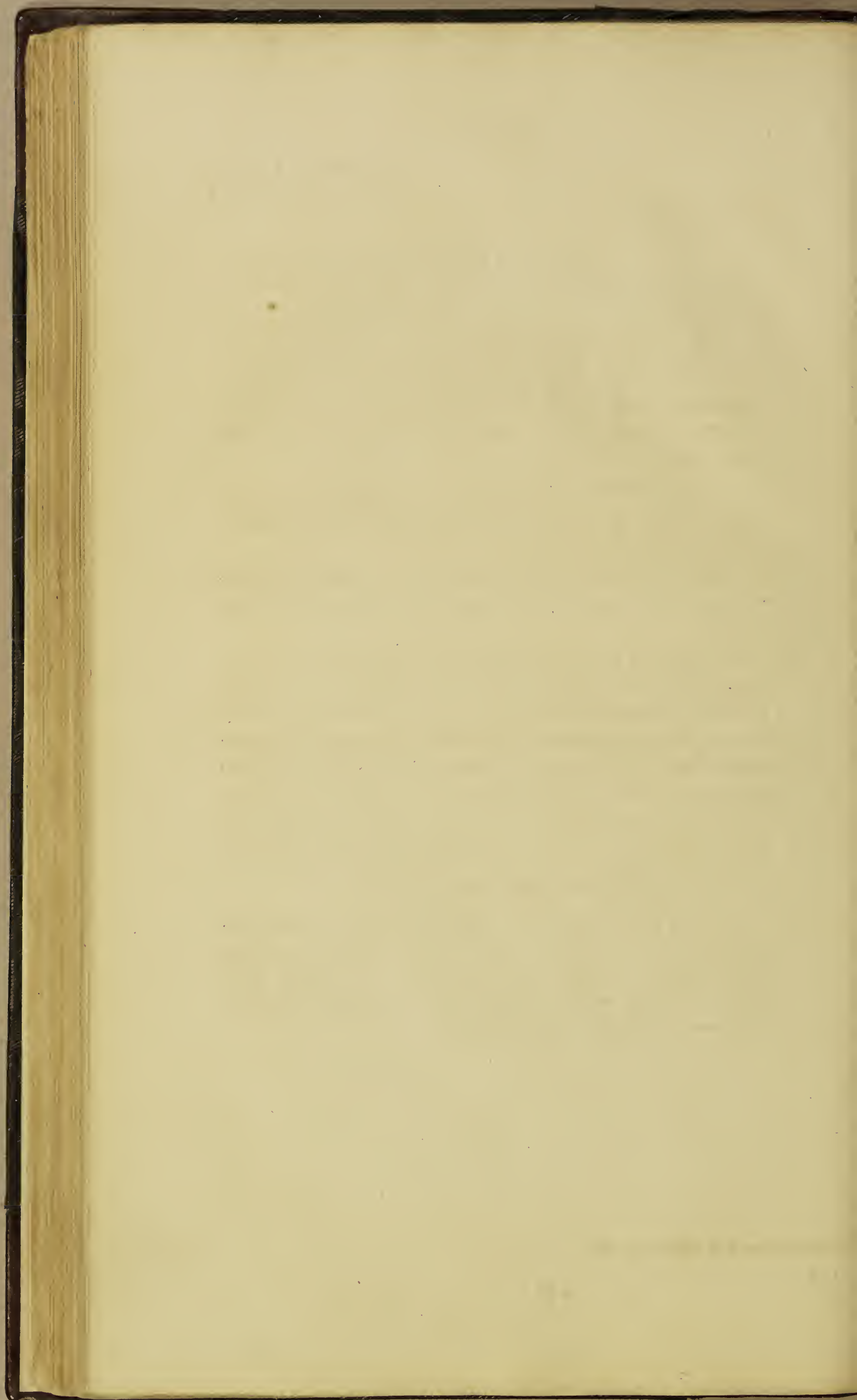
THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having transmitted to Us a Letter from Mr. FAWKENER, one of the Clerks of the Council, containing information received by the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, "That for some Months past there has been
" a very considerable contraband Trade carried on between
" America and the British West India Islands, in American and
" British Bottoms, such as Tea, India Goods, Brandy, Gin,
" and Pork."

" That the Drawback is allowed to the Exporter in America,
" and that the Island of Jamaica deals largely in those commodities,—and

" That they have reduced the Trade to so regular a system as
" to have the property insured, clear of all risque, for Six per
" Cent."

We direct you to be very vigilant in your endeavours to prevent and detect the fraudulent Trade complained of, and strictly to enjoin the several Officers under your Survey to have special care in the examination of every Vessel on its arrival from the United States, and to seize and prosecute such articles found on board as are prohibited by Law from being imported from thence, unless they are regularly reported for exportation by the Master on the Ship's arrival:—and in such case also to seize the Vessel, and prosecute the same, if, under all the circumstances, His Majesty's Attorney General shall so recommend or advise.

And you are to report forthwith, whether any Seizures have hitherto been made of any Vessel or Goods under the circumstances above described;—and further also, at the end of three Months from the receipt hereof, whether any Seizures shall have been made subsequent to your first report.



LXXV.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
28th November, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners having taken into consideration, whether it may not be expedient to fix some period for which Officers appointed to the Waterfide Business in the Plantations should undergo Instructions:

I am commanded to acquaint you for your information, that the Board have thereupon resolved, that Persons nominated to such Appointments do in future undergo three Months Instructions *at least*, and until they are sufficiently qualified for the Employments to which they are so nominated.

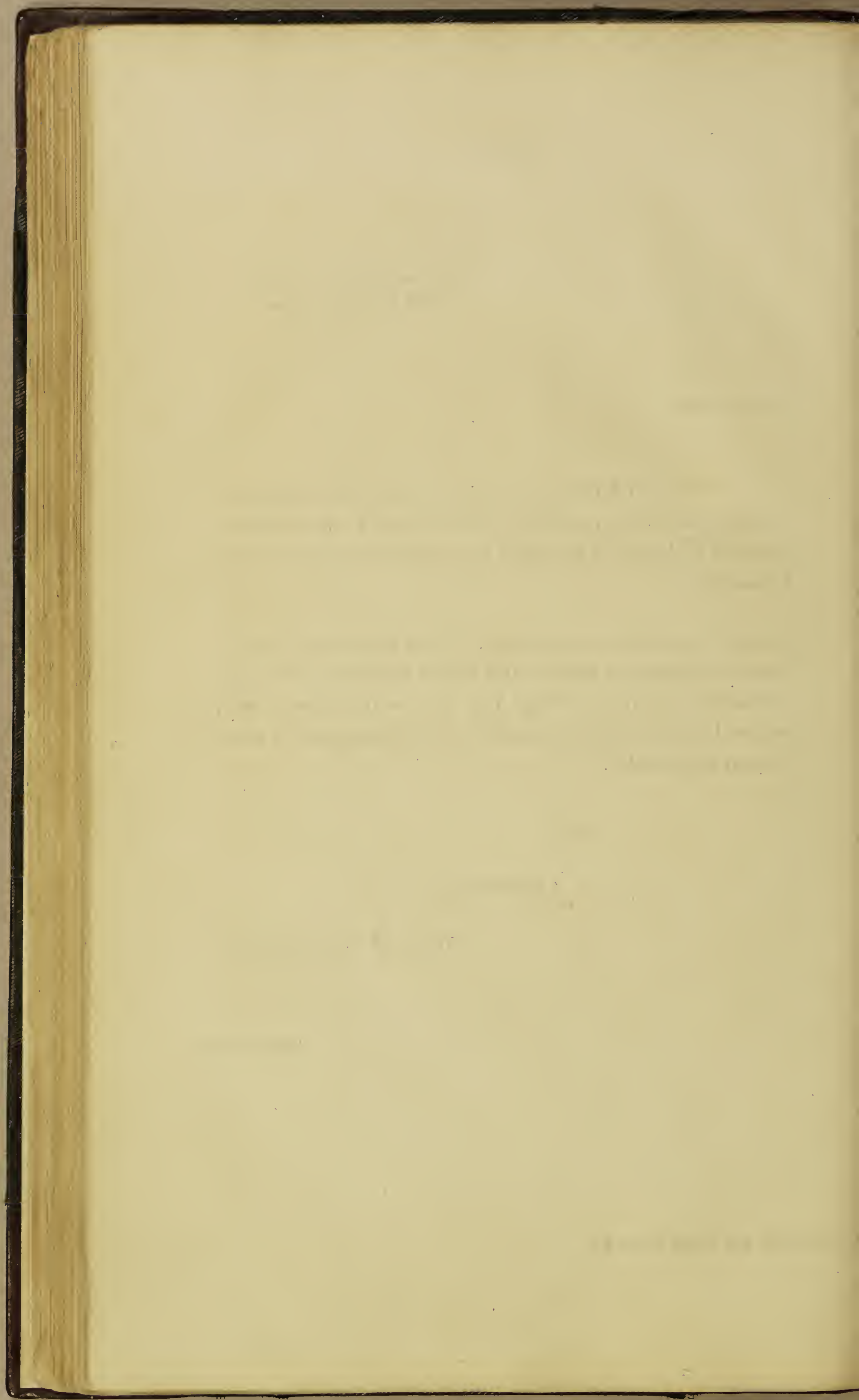
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

SECRETARY.

COLLECTOR and COMPTROLLER.



LXXVI.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
6th December, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

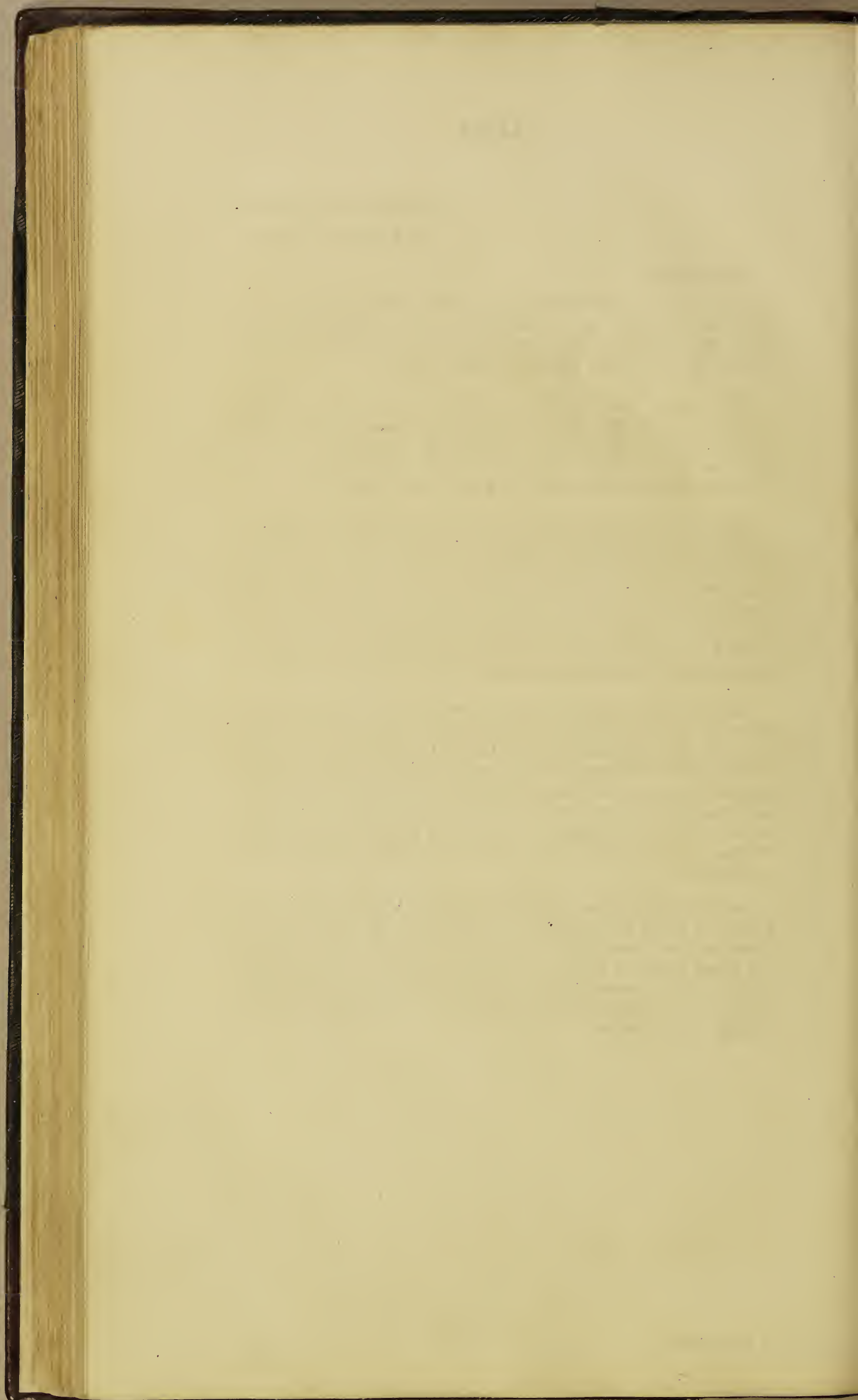
DOUBTS having arisen at several Ports in the West Indies respecting the Duties that are payable on Foreign Sugar and Coffee brought into those Ports as Prize, in consequence of the present Hostilities with France:—

We acquaint you, that by the Act of the last Session of Parliament, Chap. 66, Sec. 13, Prize Goods condemned in the British Plantations are subject to the like Duties, Restrictions, and Regulations as the like Goods are liable to when brought from Places from whence they may be legally imported :

But certain Duties having, by the Act of the last Session of Parliament, Chap. 34, been laid on the Prize Goods enumerated in the said Act, on their Importation into Great-Britain, (in which Sugar and Coffee are comprehended) you are not to require the Duties imposed on those Articles by the Act of 6 Geo II. and 4 Geo. III. in Cases where the same shall be exported to, or transhipped for Great-Britain or Ireland ; but in all other Cases you are to demand the Duties pursuant to the last-mentioned Acts.

You are also to observe, that no special Bond is required to be taken on the Exportation of Prize Goods ; but you are to take Care that the Particulars of such Goods be endorsed on the Back of the Non-enumerated Bond, and included in the Certificate granted by you of that Bond having been given, in like Manner as is practised with all other non-enumerated Articles, specifying therein whether the Goods were taken by Ships of War or private Vessels, and the Time when, and Place where the same were condemned.

And We direct you, in all Cases where you shall admit Prize Coffee to Entry on Payment of the British Plantation Duty, to annex to your Quarterly Accounts of Duties transmitted to Us, the Proof produced to you of its being the Produce of the British Plantations, conformably with our General Order of the 28th June, 1782, as on Failure thereof you will be furcharged with the Foreign Duty thereon.

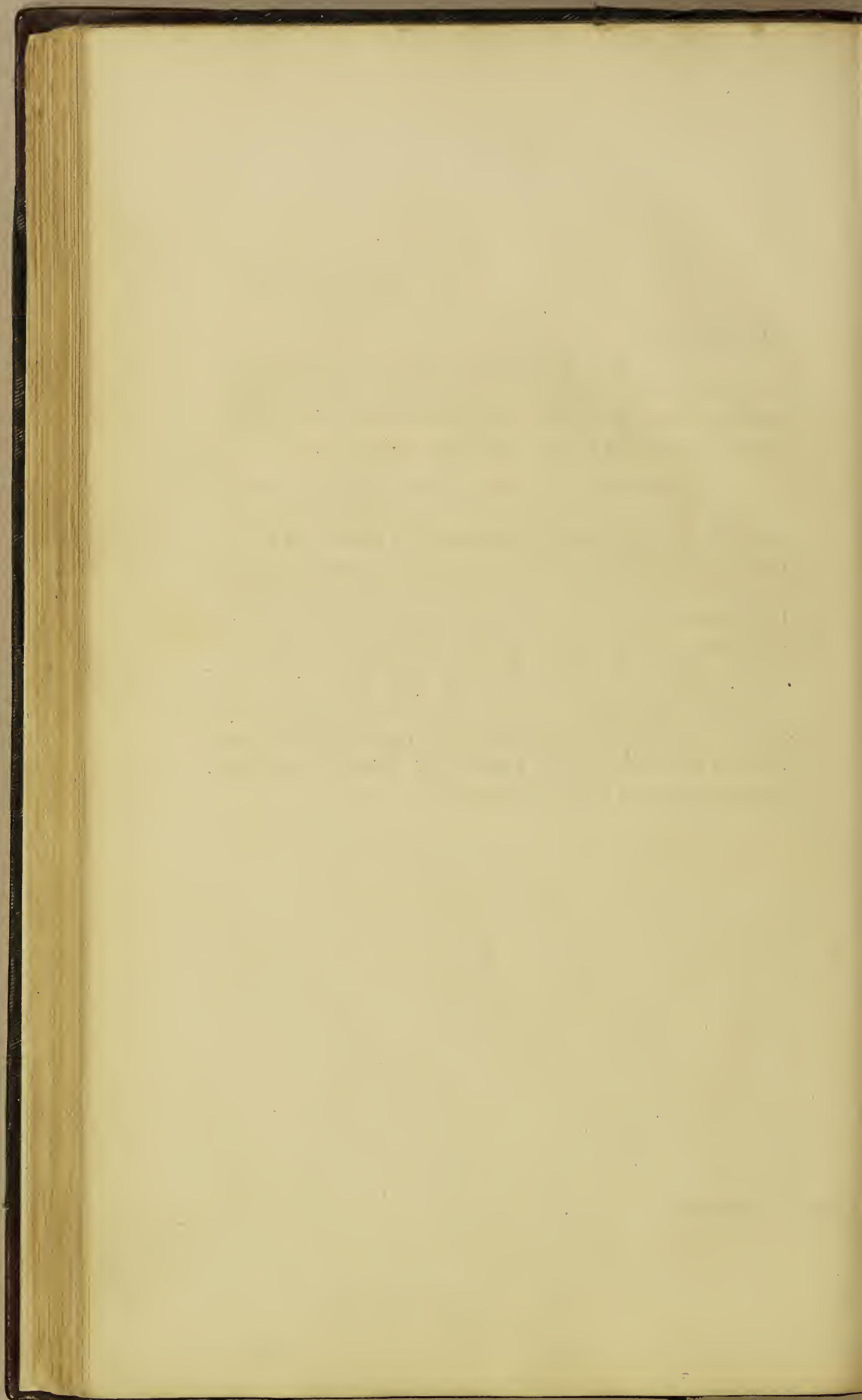


CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
24th December, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing that the Officers at some of the Ports in the Plantations have taken upon themselves to consent to Seizures being compounded for, without proper Authority for so doing, and on Terms disadvantageous to this Revenue:—

You are to take Notice, that Officers of the Customs are restrained by Law from compounding of Seizures without Licence of the Court; and in England that Licence is never granted without the previous Consent of this Board; and the Conditions of Compromise are always one Third of the appraised Value to the King, and another Third to the seizing Officer, and out of the remaining Third the Claimant pays all Charges: you are, therefore, not to consent yourselves, nor permit any other Officer to consent, to the compounding of any Seizure, unless the Claimant consents to pay the Costs on the Part of the Prosecution, besides the Sum paid by him as a Composition for the Seizure; and you are to communicate this Order, with the Compliments of this Board, to the Judges of the Courts of your Island, for their Information as to the Practice here.



LXXVIII.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Solicitor having laid before the Board, in Purfuance of their Order, the Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General as to the Legality of selling *East India* Prize Goods in the Plantations:—

I have it in Command to transmit to you a Copy of the said Opinion, and to direct you to conform thereto in all Cases to which the same may apply.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Custom-House, London.

31st December, 1793.

Your most humble Servant,

1822

Received of the Honble the Secretary of the
Board of Trade and Plantations the sum of
£1000000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Down
and the sum of £100000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Antrim
and the sum of £100000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Londonderry
and the sum of £100000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Fermanagh
and the sum of £100000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Tyrone
and the sum of £100000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Wick
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land in the County of Wexford
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and the sum of £100000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Kilkenny
and the sum of £100000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Wicklow
and the sum of £100000 for the purchase of the
land in the County of Dublin

1823

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1825

C A S E.

AN East India Ship has been taken and condemned as Prize in Barbadoes, one of the British Plantations; her Cargo consists of Nankeen and a variety of other Bale Goods, and also Sugar and Coffee, the greatest part, if not the whole, the produce of the East Indies.

Doubts have arisen, whether these Goods or any part thereof, can be sold in Barbadoes, or whether they must not be brought to Great Britain; but if sold in Barbadoes, then what Duties are due thereon?

The several Laws relating to these points, are the 7th Geo. I. Ch. 21; 6th Geo. II. Ch. 13; 4th Geo. III. Ch. 15; and the Prize Act, 33d Geo. III. Ch. 34.

By the 7th Geo. I. Ch. 21, Sec. 9, Goods, the produce of the East Indies, are prohibited to be imported, or carried into any place belonging to the British Crown, unless shipped from Great-Britain, in Ships navigated, &c.

By the 6th Geo. II. Ch. 13, and 4th Geo. III. Ch. 15, Sugar, the produce of any Plantation in America, not in the possession of His Majesty, imported into a British Plantation, pays 5s. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hundred Weight.

By the 4th Geo. III. Ch. 15, Foreign Coffee imported from any place, except Great-Britain, pays £2 19s. 9d. $\frac{1}{4}$ Cwt.

By the Prize Act, 33d Geo. III. Ch. 34, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Captors of Prizes with Respect to the bringing and landing certain Prize Goods in this Kingdom," It is, amongst other things, enacted, that all Goods, of the growth, production, or manufacture of China or the East Indies, taken and condemned as Prize, shall be publicly exposed to sale in the City of London by the Captors, or their Agents, notice of such sale being first given to the proper Officers of the Customs or Excise, respectively concerned therein; and such Goods shall be sold on such conditions, and under such rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are used and practiced at the sales of the East India Company; and the Goods shall be subject to such Duties, and entitled to such Drawbacks, as the like Goods are subject and intitled to when imported by the East India Company; and the full Duties due and payable on such Goods shall be paid in all cases by the Captors, or their Agents.

Your Opinion is therefore desired, whether these Goods, or any part, can legally be sold in Barbadoes; and what Duties are due thereon, if sold? But if the Goods cannot be sold, then your opinion is desired, whether the same must not be brought to Great-Britain?

O P I N I O N.

GOODS taken and condemned as Prize, are, upon condemnation, the property of His Majesty, and as such are not subject to any Duty on importation, and, therefore, we think (unless the prohibition in the Act of 7 Geo. I. Ch. 21, Sec. 9, to import Goods, the produce of the East Indies, into the Plantations, except from Great-Britain, in Ships navigated according to Law, extends to His Majesty) the Goods in question might have been imported into Barbadoes, Duty free, if they had remained the property of His Majesty;—but the King, by His Royal Proclamation of the 17th of April, 1793, has granted the Goods to the Captors, and the Act of the 33d Geo. III. Ch. 66, has effectually vested the property, *upon condemnation*, in such Captors, according to the Proclamation;

clamation; and the 13th Section of that Act has declared, that nothing in the Act shall extend to exempt any Merchandize taken as Prize, and brought or imported into any of His Majesty's Dominions, from the payment of any Customs or Duties, or from being subject to the restrictions and regulations to which the same were then, or should thereafter be liable, by virtue of the Laws and Statutes of the Realm: We, therefore, conceive, that the Goods, if imported, which cannot be till after condemnation, are to be considered as imported by the Captors, and as liable to all the consequences of importation by British Subjects under similar circumstances, except so far as the Captors are relieved by the 33d Geo. III. Ch. 34: that Act particularly relieves the Captors of Prizes; it first authorizes the landing in Great-Britain, and warehousing of Goods *condemned* as Prize, on payment of specified Duties in some instances, and Duty free in others, and subject to particular regulations in others. By the 4th Section, Goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of China or the East Indies, taken and condemned as Prize, are to be publicly exposed to sale in London, in the manner there prescribed, and are to be subject to such Duties as they would be subject to if imported by the Company; and by the 8th Section, all Goods taken as Prize, *and condemned abroad*, are intitled on Importation into Great-Britain, to the benefit and indulgence granted to Prize Goods by that Act, upon the conditions therein mentioned; and by the 9th Section, East India Prize Goods, brought into any Out-port of the Kingdom, and *condemned*, are to be brought to the Port of London for the purpose of sale: From these provisions in these several Acts, we conclude, that the prohibition of the 7th Geo. I. Ch. 21, Sec. 9, attaches upon the Goods in question, notwithstanding their having been carried into Barbadoes as Prize, that they cannot, therefore, be *imported* into Barbadoes, but may be brought to Great-Britain, and sold *in the Port of London* under the provisions in the 8th Section of the 33d Geo. III. Ch. 34. It appears to us, that the Legislature, by the 15th Geo. II. Ch. 31, Sec. 5, has given the same construction to the several Acts, then in force, prohibiting, or imposing Duties on the importation of Goods into the Colonies; and to the Clause of the 13th Geo. II. Ch. 4, Sec. 12, which is similar to the 13th Section of the 33d Geo. III. Ch. 66; and we apprehend, that unless this is the just construction of the several Acts, and if the carrying the Goods into Barbadoes as Prize, and condemning them there as such, can exempt them from the operation of the 7th Geo. I. Ch. 21, Sec. 9, and will authorize their importation there, notwithstanding that Act, the consequence must be, that they may be so imported, Duty free, because no Duty is imposed on such Goods *so* brought into Barbadoes; and the provisions in the 13th Section of the 33d Geo. III. Ch. 66, and in the 8th Section of the 33d Geo. III. Ch. 34, are, as to such Goods, nugatory: We apprehend the Captors are not, however, compellable to bring the Goods to Great-Britain, if the Goods cannot be imported into Barbadoes; but that they may send the Goods, when condemned, from Barbadoes, without importation, to a Foreign Market.

(Signed)

JOHN SCOTT,
JOHN MITFORD.

Dec. 16, 1793.

LXXIX.

GENTLEMEN,

It having been represented to the Board, that notwithstanding the directions given to the proper Officers here (signified to you in my letter of the 12th of February, 1793) to certify on the last cocket issued for each ship bound to the British Colonies and Plantations in the West-Indies and America, the number of cockets granted for the whole cargo; some of the cockets are frequently missing on the arrival of such vessels at the port of their destination:—

I am commanded to acquaint you, to the end that you may discover the particular cockets that may be wanting,—the Commissioners have, in addition to the above-mentioned regulation, directed the proper Officers to number each cocket progressively, so that the sum of the several cockets so numbered may make the total specified upon the last cocket, which total number they are directed to write in words at length upon the first and last cockets in red ink also.

And I am further to acquaint you, that the 30th section of the Act 4th Geo. III. cap. 15, will justify the Seizure of any Goods in any British ship or vessel, arriving from any part of Europe, which shall be discovered within two leagues of the shore of any British Colony or Plantation in America, for which the master or other person taking the charge of such ship or vessel shall not produce a cocket or clearance from the Collector or proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs, certifying that the said goods were laden on board the said ship or vessel in some part of Great-Britain.

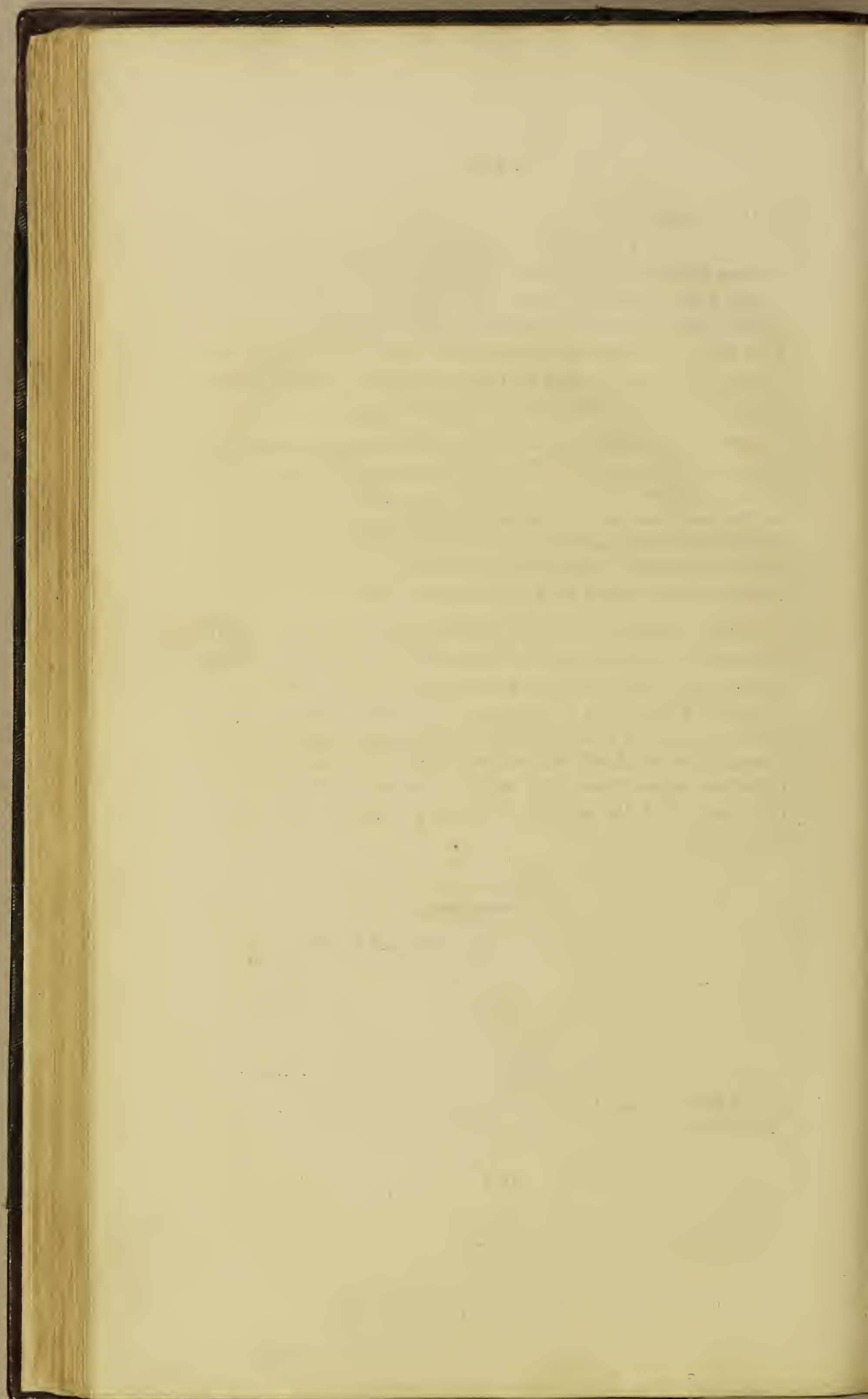
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

*Custom-House, London,
26th February, 1794.*



LXXX.

GENTLEMEN,

IT appearing that several of the Collectors and Comp-trollers in the Plantations neglect to transmit *Duplicates* of their Accounts, as directed by the 13th Article of the Collectors Instructions; owing to which much inconvenience often arises, when, by any accident, the original Accounts do not come to hand:

I am commanded to direct you to take care duly to comply with the said Article of Instructions in future, as the Board will, on failure thereof, inflict such punishment on the Defaulters, as the nature of the case shall appear to deserve.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
10th April, 1794.

Your most humble Servant,

1863

1863

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting of the Council.

The names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting of the Council are as follows:

1863

1863

1863

1863

LXXXI.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
29th April, 1794.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS the 8th Section of the Act, 33d of His present Majesty, Cap. 34, directs, that “ All Goods taken as Prize, and condemned Abroad, shall, on Importation into Great-Britain, be entitled to the Benefit and Indulgence granted to Prize Goods by this Act, provided a Certificate, from under the Hand and Seal of the Judge of the Court in which such Goods shall have been condemned, shall be produced to the Collector or principal Officer of His Majesty’s Customs at the Port or Place into which such Goods shall be imported, certifying the Condemnation thereof, and the Master of the Ship or Vessel on Board of which such Goods shall be imported, shall, together with the Importer, Proprietor, or Consignee, make Oath before the said Collector or principal Officer, (who is hereby empowered to administer the same) that to the best of his Knowledge and Belief the Goods so imported are the identical Goods mentioned in the Certificate of Condemnation.”

And it appearing that, from a Misconstruction of the said Section, in the Case of some East-India Prize Goods, lately imported from Barbadoes, a Certificate from the Judge has not been produced here, but a Certificate only from the acting Collector, stating that the same “ are Prize Goods condemned in the Court of Vice Admiralty in that Island, as appeared by a Certificate from under the Hand and Seal of the Honourable Nathaniel Weeks, sole Judge thereof.”

We direct you to take care, that the Certificate of the Judge, required by the said Act to be produced here, do, in all Cases of Prize Goods exported from your Port to this Kingdom, accompany the same.

COLLECTOR & COMPTROLLER.

LXXXII.

GENTLEMEN,

THE proper Officers having, in pursuance of the Commissioners Order, laid before the Board the Forms, of an Oath and Bond, in case of a lost Register, when the vessel is to be registered *de novo*, pursuant to the 15th Geo. II. Ch. 31, and 26th Geo. III. Ch. 60; and also the Forms, of an Oath and Bond, in case of a lost Register, when Certificate is to be granted for one voyage only, pursuant to the 15th Geo. II. Ch. 31, Sec. 2; and the Board having approved of the same, I have it in command to inclose you one of each of the said Forms, for your government.

And you are to observe, that in cases where ships are to be registered *de novo*, (and not for one voyage only) the Oath, directed by the Act 26th Geo. III. Ch. 60, Sec. 10 and 11, and the Security required by the 15th Section of the said Act, must likewise be taken, in addition to the two first mentioned Forms

I am,

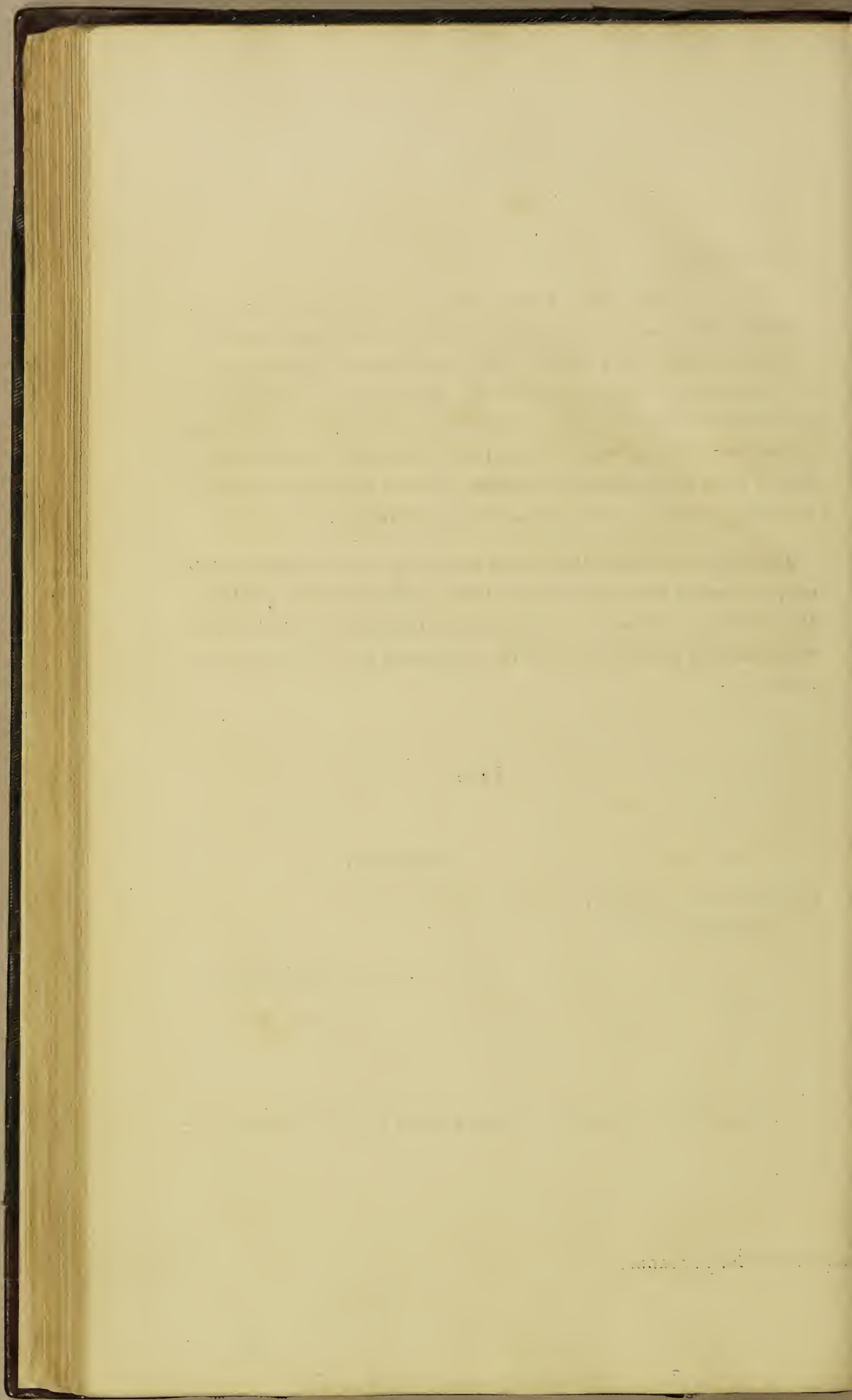
GENTLEMEN,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
15th August, 1794.

Your most humble Servant,

For Forms—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.

LECTOR and COMPTROLLER.



LXXXIII.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners having come to a resolution to order the Salaries of all Officers in the Plantations, who are absent by leave, to be stopped, until they produce Certificates to the Board from the Persons acting for them, during their absence, that they are perfectly satisfied for so acting:

I am commanded to signify the same to you,
for your information and government.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

*Custom-House, London,
31st January, 1795.*

Your most humble Servant,

*Collector and Comptroller
of*

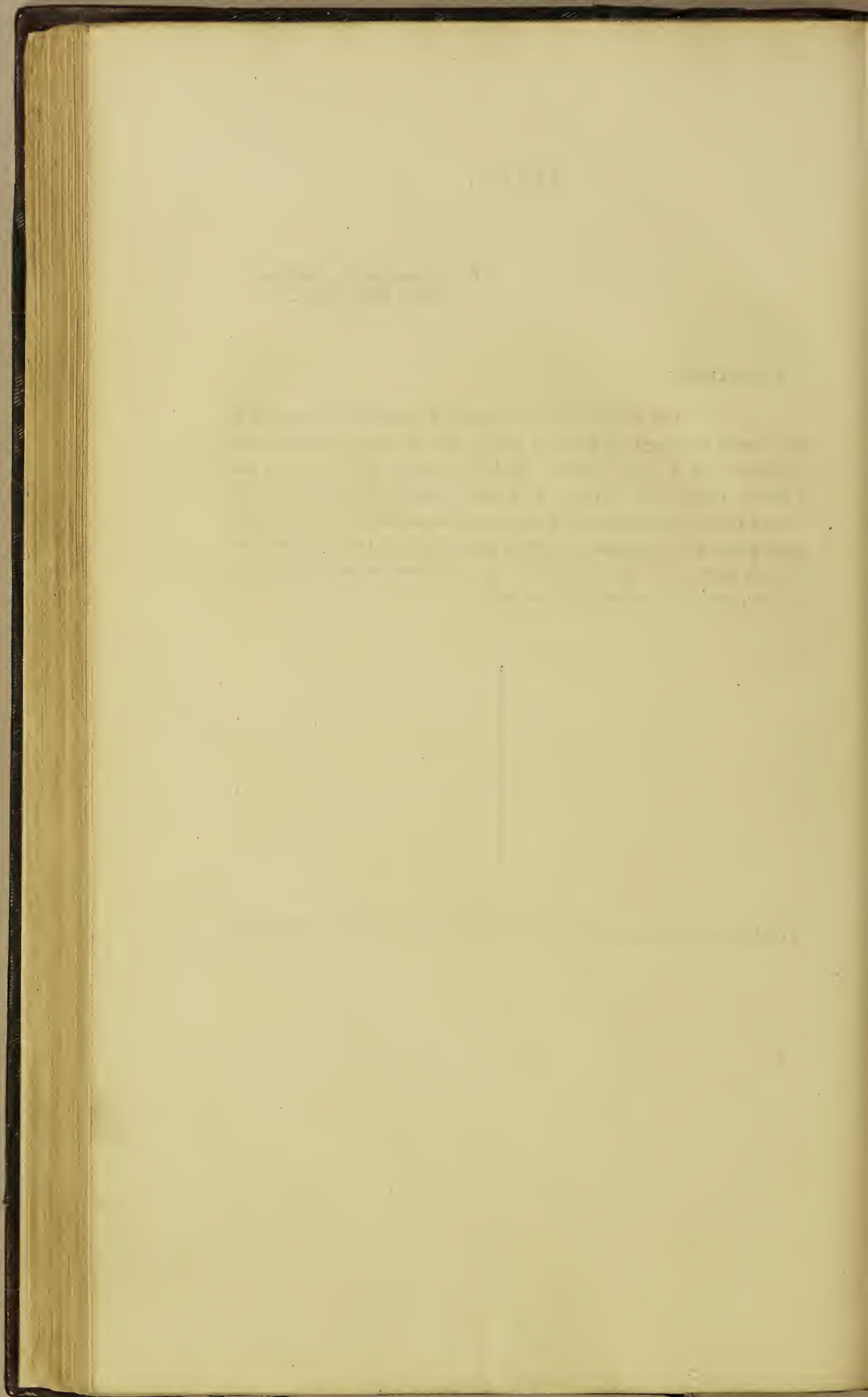
LXXXIV.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
28th May, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING come to certain Resolutions in respect to the future Payment of Postage out of this Revenue, inclosed We transmit you a copy thereof; and We enjoin you, and all the Officers under your survey, to govern yourselves strictly by the orders therein contained, so far as the same relate to the service at your port, observing (as is therein particularly expressed) that any breach thereof will be deemed by Us an offence of a most serious nature, and will be punished as such.

For Form—See General List of Forms annexed to the Instructions.



LXXXV.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Form of the Book necessary to be kept by you, and of the Account to be transmitted quarterly, under the Rules and Regulations to be observed in the sending and receiving Letters, the postage of which is to be paid out of this Revenue, having been approved by the Board, I have it in command to forward the said Form to you for your government.

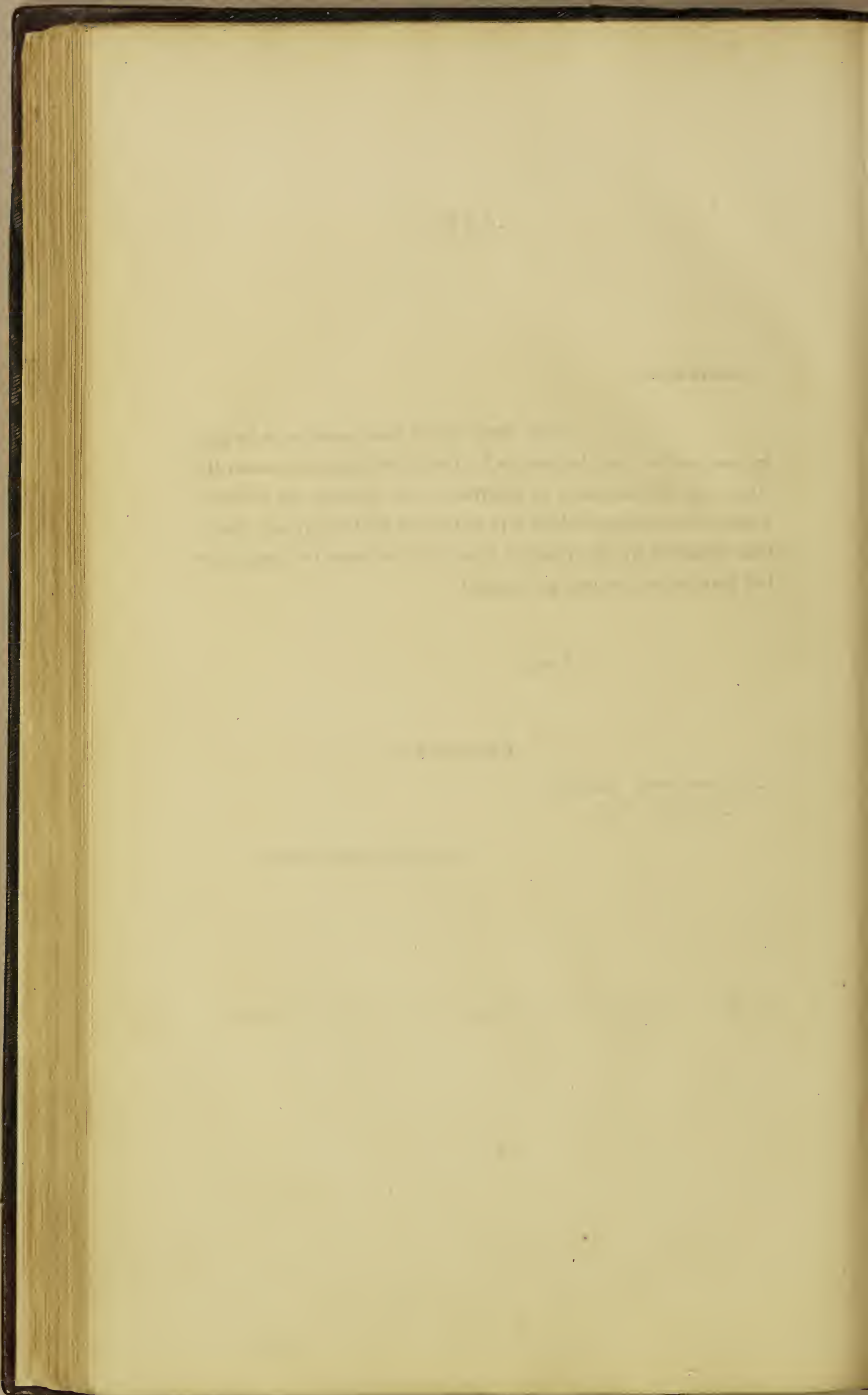
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
29th July, 1795.

Your most humble Servant,

For Form—See General List of Forms, annexed to the Instructions.



GENTLEMEN,

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a Letter from Mr. KING, dated the 6th instant, enclosing, by direction of the Duke of PORTLAND, an Extract of a Letter from the President MACKENZIE, with its enclosures, relative to an Embargo laid in the Island of Grenada, by order of Brigadier General NICHOLLS, the Commanding Officer; and Mr. KING stating, in the said Letter, that it appears to His Grace the said Embargo laid on all vessels indiscriminately, if the same was requisite for the safety of the Island, should have been laid by the President MACKENZIE, at the Requisition of Brigadier General NICHOLLS, as the authority for such a measure appears, by His Majesty's Commission and Instructions, to be vested in the former:—I am commanded by my Lords to transmit to you copies of the said Papers, and to direct you to acquaint your Officers in the several Islands in the West Indies, with the opinion of the Duke of PORTLAND respecting the proper authority for laying the Embargo.

I am,

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
18th November, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

CHARLES LONG.

COMMISSIONERS CUSTOMS.

WHITEHALL, 6th November, 1795.

SIR,

I am directed by the Duke of PORTLAND to transmit to you the enclosed Extract of a Letter, and its enclosures, which His Grace has received from Mr. President MACKENZIE, relative to an Embargo laid in the Island of Grenada, which I am to desire you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for their Lordships information; and I am to add, that it appears to His Grace that the said Embargo laid on all Vessels indiscriminately, if the same was requisite for the safety of the Island, should have been made by Mr. President MACKENZIE, at the Requisition of Brigadier General NICHOLLS; as the authority for such a measure appears, from His Majesty's Commission and Instructions, to be vested in the former.

I am, &c.

J. KING.

CHARLES LONG, Esq.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. President
MACKENZIE to the Duke of PORTLAND,
Dated Grenada, 15th September, 1795.*

The Act for vesting the Command of the Militia in the General Officer commanding His Majesty's Forces in this Island, during the existing insurrection, has passed the Legislature, and I have the honour to forward a certified copy by this Packet.

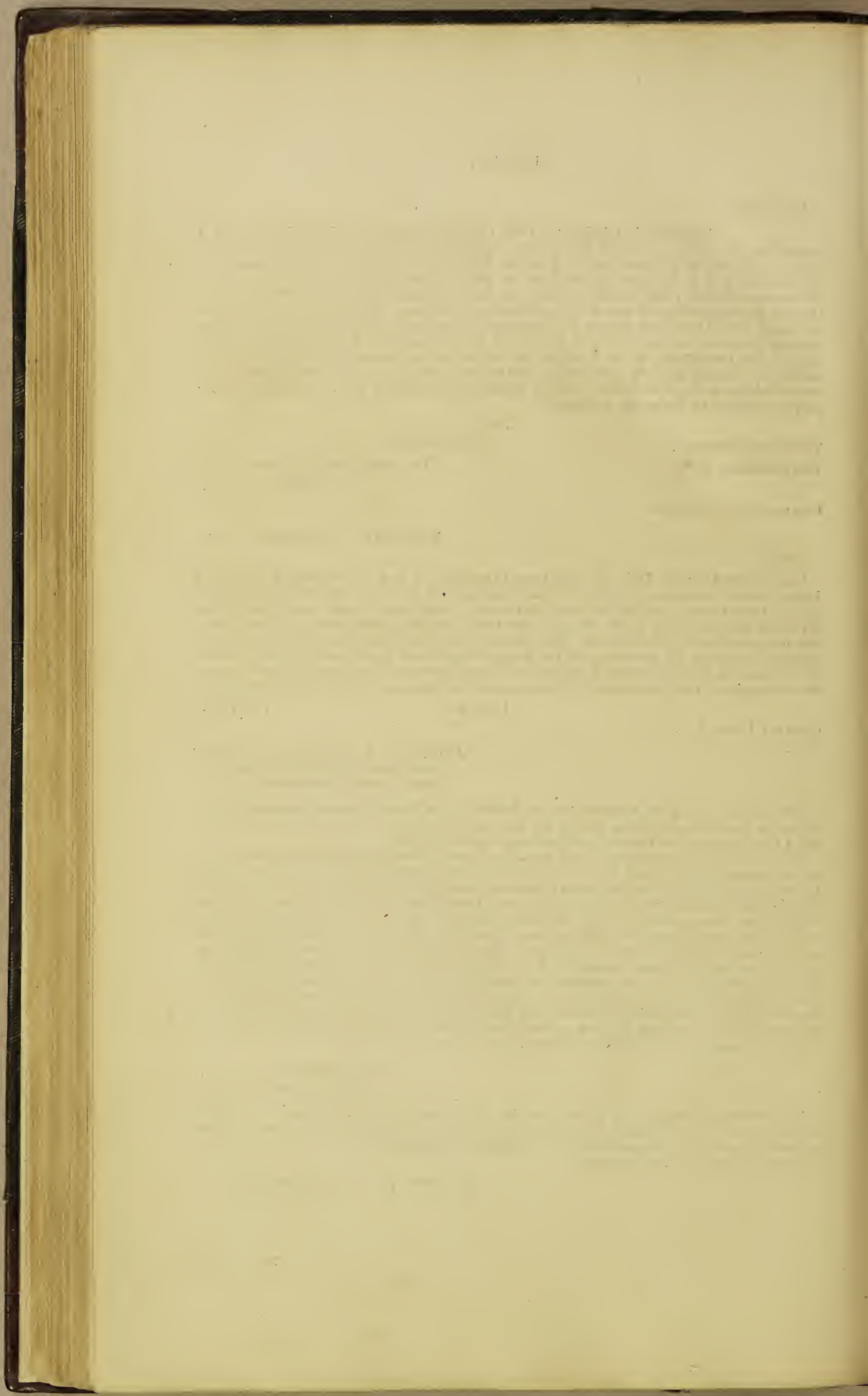
In the copies of correspondence with Brigadier General NICHOLLS, which I had the honour to enclose in my letter to your Grace of the 11th ult. notice was taken of a General Order issued by the Brigadier, forbidding any vessel to leave the Island without first obtaining his permission. The principal Officers of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of St. George have, since the date of that Order, refused to give the usual Clearance Papers to vessels quitting the port, until the leave on the part of the Brigadier had been first obtained. Complaint having been made to me of this circumstance, I wrote to the principal Officers a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy. It was delivered to the Collector, but no answer has been returned to it. The temporary nature of my command has made me averse to the measure of suspending these Officers, but I am satisfied that your Grace will see the propriety of maintaining, in all those who by His Majesty's Commission are placed as first in command in the Colony, that authority which is requisite for such a situation,—and therefore I have thought it my duty to state this circumstance for the information of your Grace.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON.
28th November, 1795.

The foregoing copies of a letter from Mr. LONG, one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated the 18th instant, and of the inclosures therein referred to, are hereby transmitted to the Collector and Comptroller of for their information and government.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS,

SECRETARY.



LXXXVII.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a letter from your Secretary of the 21st June last, stating the inconveniences which you apprehend would arise, if vessels freighted by Government to carry stores or provisions for His Majesty's service, were not to be subject, in the islands in the West Indies, to the same rules and forms of entering and reporting at the Custom-House, on their arrival, as other ships are, I have received directions to acquaint you, that as it appears to my Lords, that the objections made by you apply only to vessels carrying out a small quantity of stores, and my Lords being satisfied, by letters received from the Governors and other persons in the West Indies, that extreme inconvenience arises to the public service, as well as great expence incurred by delay, from the detention of transports in the pay of the public, their Lordships are of opinion, that vessels of the latter description should not be compelled to observe the rules and forms of entering and reporting at the Custom-Houses, at the several ports of their destination in foreign parts, as other ships are required to do; and I am therefore to desire that you will give the necessary directions to your Officers abroad accordingly.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

TREASURY-CHAMBERS,

17th August, 1796.

Your most humble Servant,

GEORGE ROSE.

COMMISSIONERS CUSTOMS.

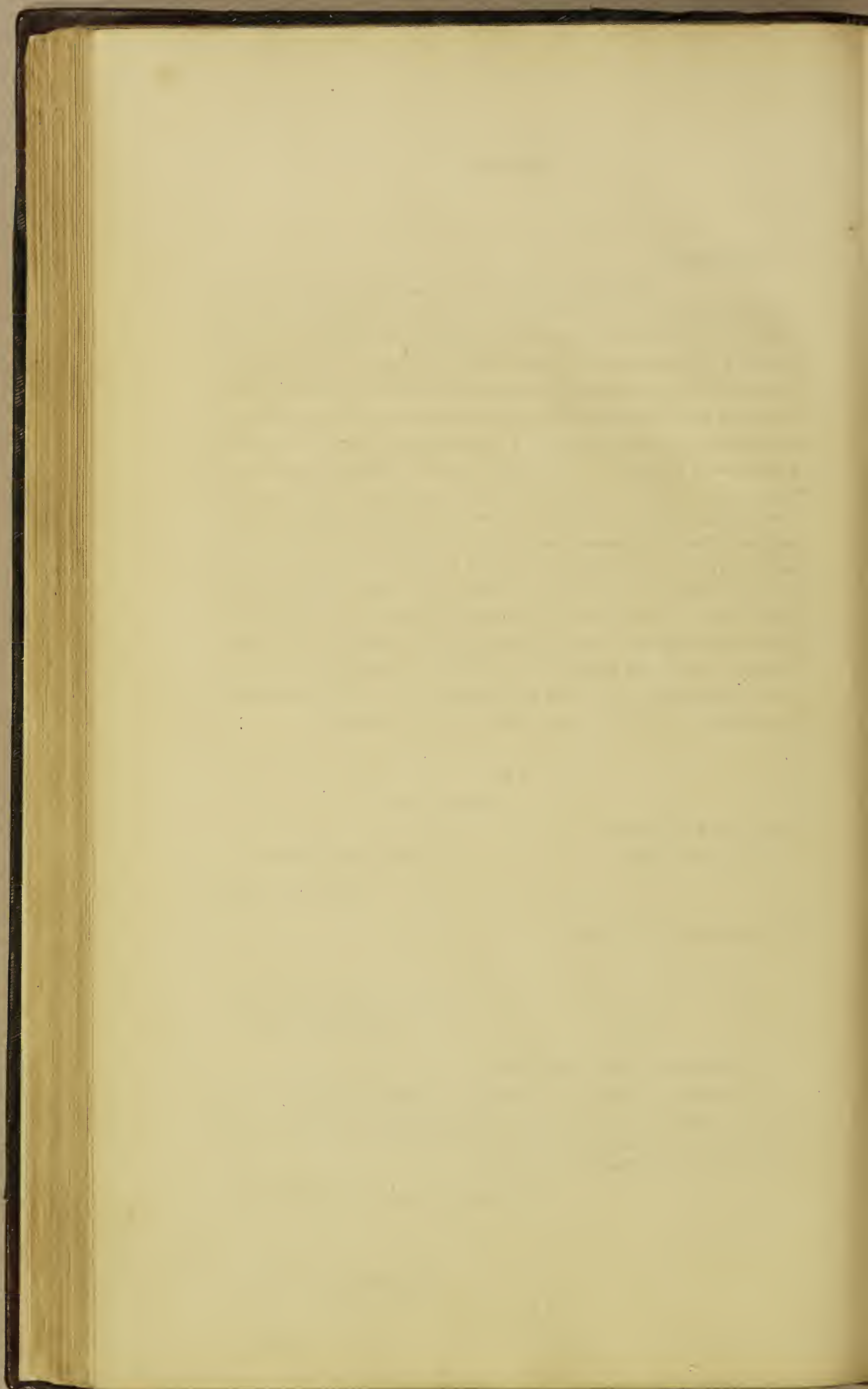
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

25th August, 1796.

Let the Collector and Comptroller of take care, that the directions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, signified in Mr. Rose's Letter (of which the foregoing is a copy) be duly obeyed by themselves and the Officers under their survey, so far as they are respectively concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

In the Secretary's Absence.



GENTLEMEN,

MR. FREELING having, by command of the Post-Master-General, represented to the Commissioners, that there is great reason to apprehend that the Act of the 5th of His present Majesty, Cap. 25, directing, that no ship shall be permitted to break bulk, or make entry in any port in the British Dominions, until all Letters brought by such ship shall be delivered to the Deputy or Agent to the Post-Master-General for the time being, is not complied with, particularly in the West Indies, by which a very considerable loss may be sustained by the Post-Office Revenue:

In order to prevent abuses and complaints of this kind in future, the Commissioners direct you and the several Officers under your survey, to use every exertion in your power to assist the Officers of the Post-Office in the execution of their duty, and to take care, that the said Act of the 5th of His present Majesty, in relation to this matter, be duly enforced, so far as you and the Officers of this Revenue at your port are respectively concerned.

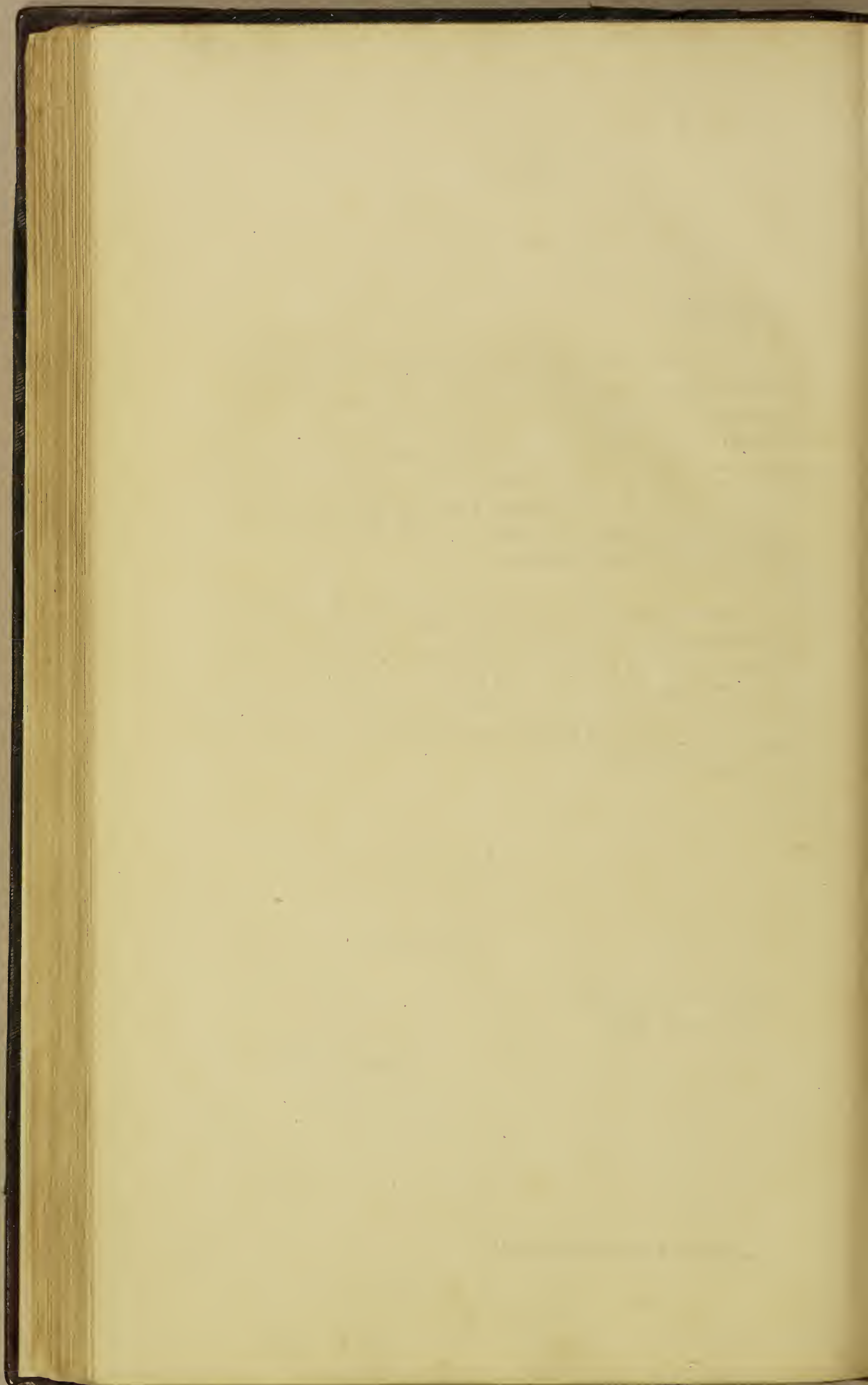
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
3d January, 1798.

Your most humble Servant,

COLLECTOR & COMPTROLLER of



LXXXIX.

Custom-House, London.

9th March, 1798.

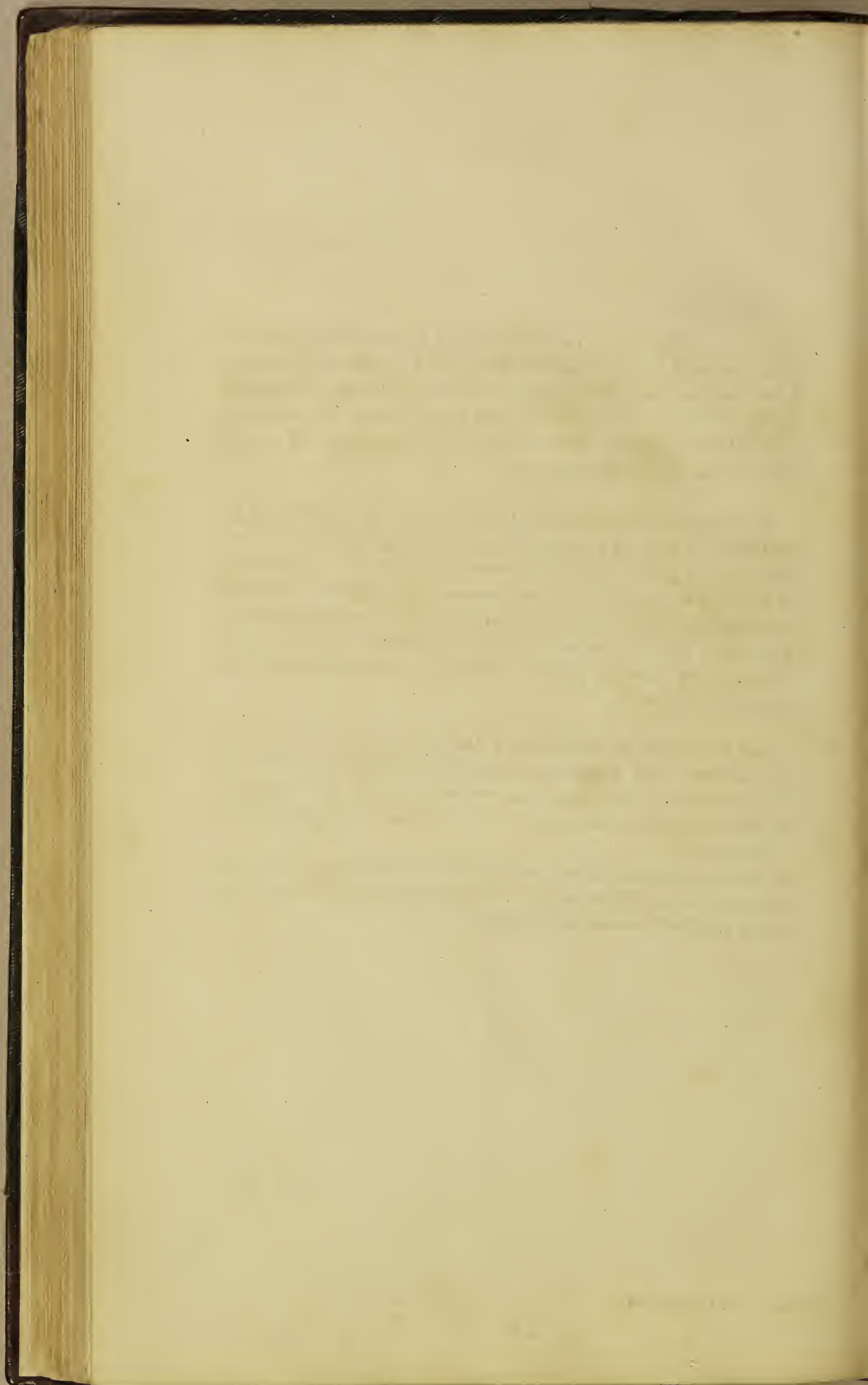
GENTLEMEN,

The Collector and Comptroller at one of the ports of the West-Indies, having, on the nomination of a person by His Excellency the Governor of their Island to act as a Waiter and Searcher during a vacancy, required that such person should be instructed in that Office, previous to his admission thereto, under our general Order of the 28th November, 1793 :

We think it proper to acquaint you, for your information and government, in cases of a similar nature that may happen at your port, that our said general Order only extended to Officers nominated by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and appointed by Commission from this Board, to permanent employments: And that we are of opinion, it would be unreasonable to extend the same to persons nominated by Governors to fill up temporary vacancies.

But as it would be desirable, for the safety and general benefit of the Revenue, that persons so nominated should be conversant with the business they are to perform, we direct you, on any vacancy of an office under this Revenue, to request His Excellency the Governor of your
to select (when practicable) such person to officiate therein as may have acted as an Officer before, and has conducted himself properly, and is qualified for such employment.

Collector and Comptroller.



XC.

GENTLEMEN,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to desire you will instruct your Officers in the West Indies to give notice to all persons shipping Coffee at the several ports, that if any is imported in packages under 112lb. weight, the same will in future be seized, and no relief given.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

TREASURY CHAMBERS,

5th *August*, 1799.

Your most humble Servant,

COMMISSIONERS CUSTOMS.

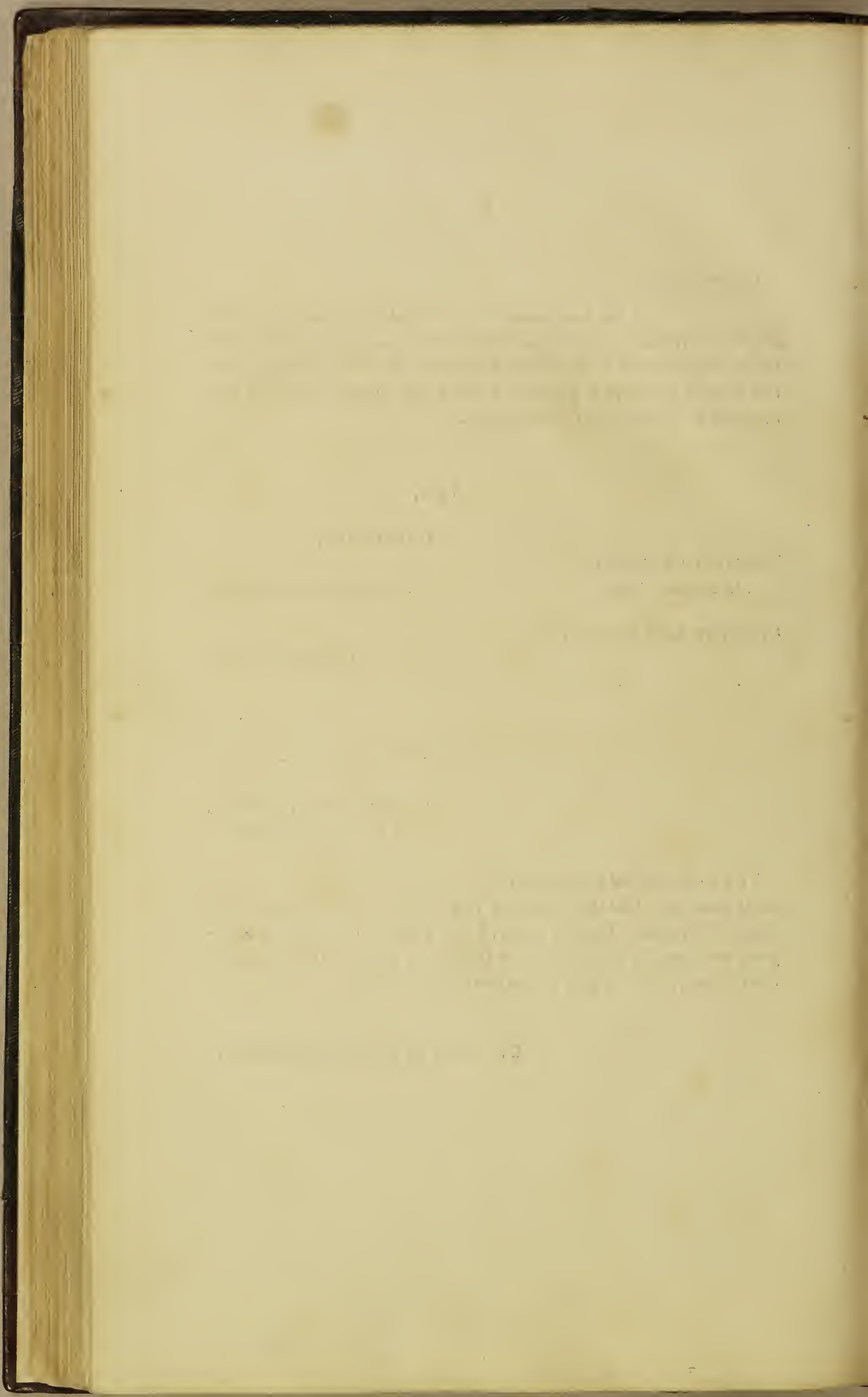
CHARLES LONG.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

8th *August*, 1799.

THE Collector and Comptroller of
are to take care that the directions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, signified in Mr. LONG's letter, of which the foregoing is a copy, be duly obeyed by themselves and the Officers under their survey, so far as they are respectively concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS,



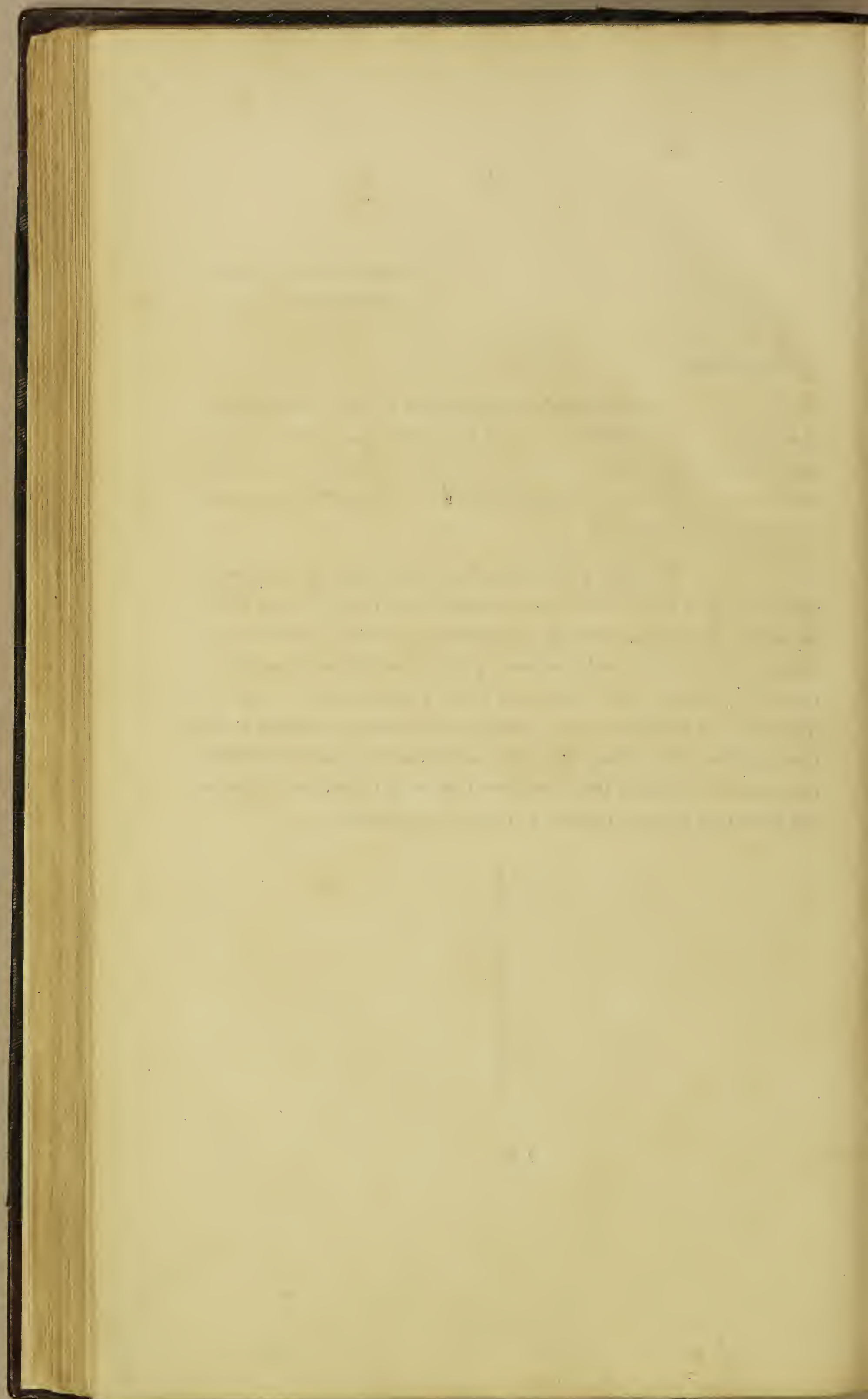
XCI.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
4th *September*, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING observed in the case of a seizure, the particulars of which were lately laid before Us, that it has been usual when seizures are made, for the seizing Officer to make a verbal communication only to the Collector and Comptroller, and being of opinion that a practice so loose ought to be forthwith discontinued,

We direct you to enjoin the several Officers at your Port to deliver to you in future, an account in writing of all seizures so soon as they are made, stating the particular circumstances and the grounds of such seizure, and the Officer is to preserve a copy of such statement, which, in case of the absence, death, or removal of the Collector, he is at liberty to transmit to the Plantation Clerk. And you are strictly to conform to Our General Order of the 18th June, 1793; and should any matter arise which may prevent or impede those directions from being carried into execution, you are to state the same specially to Us for Our information.



XCII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
8th October, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

I have it in command to transmit to you, for your information, the inclosed copy of a circular letter to the Governors in the West India islands and the colonies in America of this date, together with a former one from the Commissioners, dated the 3d of May, 1786, and I am to direct you to take care, that the intention of this Board, in renewing their request to the Governors to confine their leave of absence to Officers of this Revenue to the period of three months, be duly complied with on your part, by not soliciting a longer time. And I am further commanded to direct you, on any change of the Government, by the appointment of a new Governor or Commander in Chief, to deliver to him a copy of the inclosed letters.

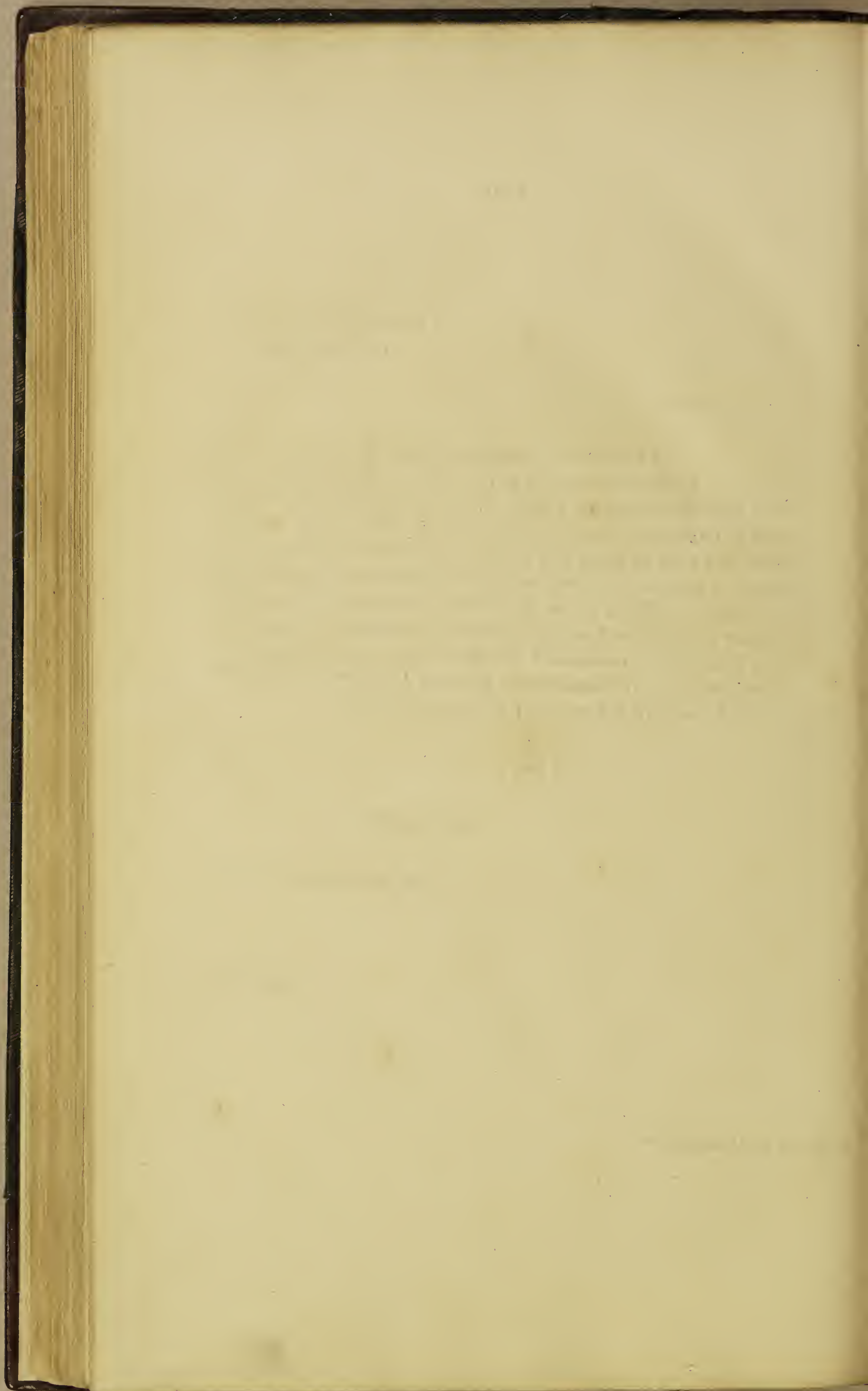
I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble Servant,

Secretary.

Collector and Comptroller.



XCIII.

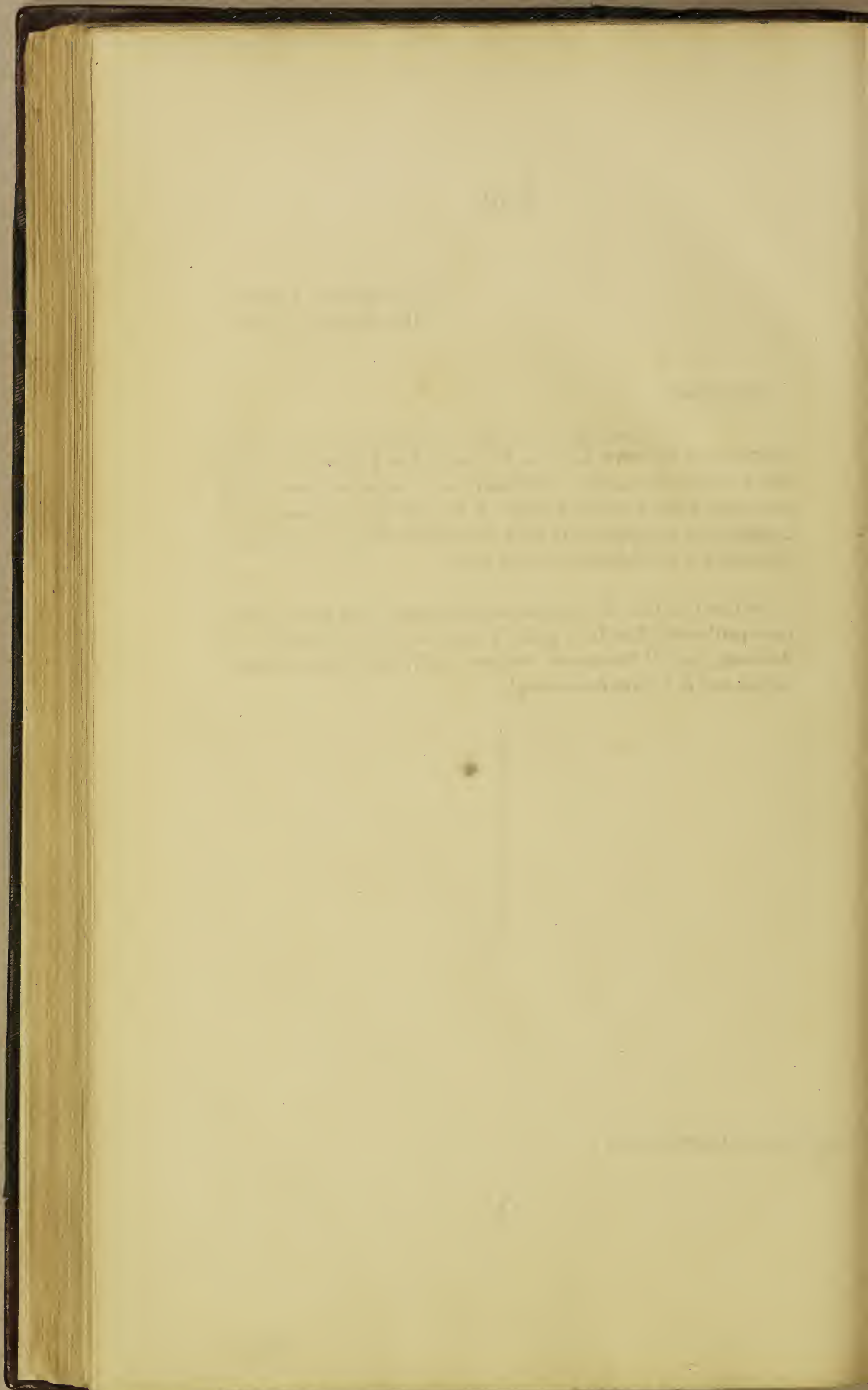
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
12th November, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

It appearing to Us, that a practice has prevailed with the Officers in the West Indies, in the case of East India goods passing from one Island to another, erroneously to describe the same as *dry goods* only, under which denomination they are also returned by the Collectors and Comptrollers in their Accounts of Imports and Exports transmitted to the Inspector-General here :

We direct that the said practice be discontinued, and that all goods, more particularly East India goods, be inserted in such Dispatches and Accounts, and all Documents whatever, under their proper denomination, and so described accordingly.

COLLECTOR and COMPTROLLER
of



XCIV.

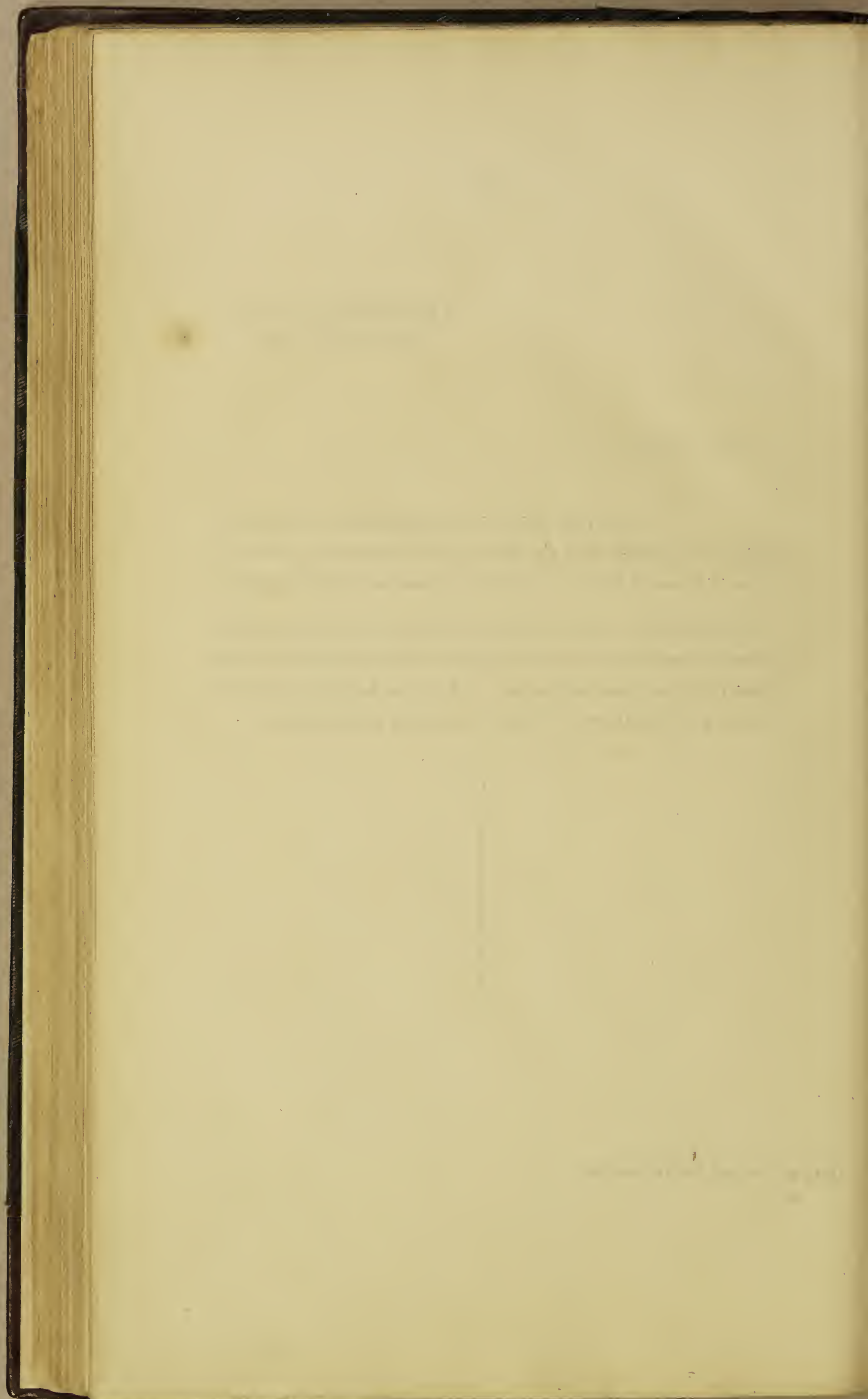
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
15th November, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING observed that applications are frequently made to Us, by Officers of this Revenue in the Plantations, for an *Extension* of Leave of Absence, just at the expiration of their last leave:

We acquaint you, that We will not in future take any such application into consideration unless the same be made fourteen days at least before the former leave will elapse ; and you are to apprize all the Officers at your Port thereof, for their information and government.

COLLECTOR and COMPTROLLER
of



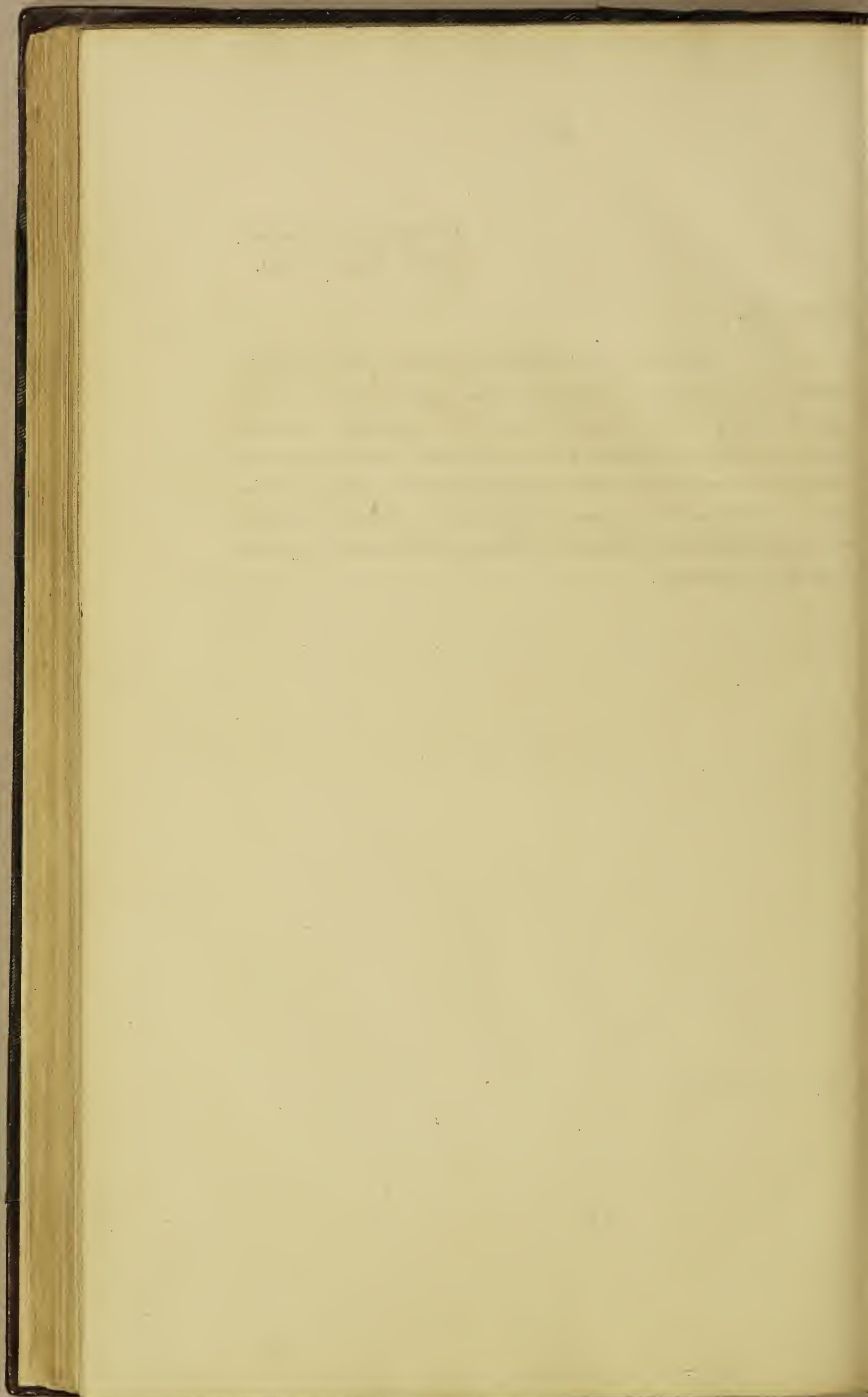
XCV.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
16th November, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

WE direct you in all cases of Seizures, whether made by Officers of the Customs or of the Navy, where appeals are prayed, to call upon the seizing Officers to give directions to their Agents here as to supporting or resisting such appeals, (as the case may be) and to acquaint you with the name and address of such Agent, which you are to signify to Us in your representations of the seizures, in order that if We should not think fit to interfere respecting such seizures he may be apprized thereof, and proceed as he shall be instructed.

ECTOR and COMPTROLLER
of



GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners having received a Letter from Mr. Rose, one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated the 12th of August last, representing that applications having been frequently made to their Lordships, by merchants, for the restoration of different articles for being imported in illegal sized packages, he is commanded by their Lordships to acquaint this Board, that it is of real importance that such importations should not (after due notice shall have been given) be acquiesced in, under any circumstances whatever; and their Lordships are therefore pleased to direct this Board to write to their Officers at all the ports in America, to apprize them of the sizes of Casks or Packages in which any West India produce is importable into this country:

I am commanded by the Board to transmit to you a List of Goods which by law are subject to restrictions on importation in respect to packages and quantity, and which are forfeited if otherwise imported, into this kingdom, distinguishing the cases in which the vessels are also forfeited. And the Commissioners direct you to affix copies of this Letter, with copies of the said List, in the most conspicuous part of the Custom-House, for the information of the merchants resident at your port, and you are to apprize the masters of vessels, when they clear out their cargoes, with the aforesaid directions of their Lordships.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
16th October, 1800.

Your most humble Servant,

In the Secretary's Absence.

A List of Goods which by Law are subject to Restrictions on Importation in Respect to Packages and Quantity, and which *are forfeited* if otherwise imported, distinguishing the Cases in which the Vessels are also forfeited.

	ACTS
BONNETS, of Bast, Straw, Chip, Cane, or Horse-hair, to be in Bales or Tubs, each containing 75 dozen; Vessel, if not exceeding 50 tons, also forfeited, ..	10 G. III. C. 43.
CAMBRICKS, or French Lawns, to be in Bales, Cases, or Boxes, covered with Sackcloth or Canvas, each containing 100 whole or 200 demi pieces,	32 G. III. C. 32. 7 G. III. C. 43. 27 G. III. C. 13.
CANDLES, to be in Packages containing 224 lbs. weight,	23 G. III. C. 21.
COFFEE, .. to be in Packages containing 112 lbs. weight,	5 G. III. C. 43.
CURRANTS, to be loose in Casks containing 5 cwt. except for ship's use, from places from whence Currants are usually brought, but the quantity is not to exceed 5 cwt. and is to be stowed openly and loose in a Cask capable of containing 5 cwt. and to be regularly reported,	22 G. III. C. 11.
GLASS, Plate Glass, Crown Glass, or Sheet Glass, to be in Packages containing 5 cwt. except Plate Glass of the length of 60 inches, or upwards,	38 G. III. C. 33.
HATS, of Bast, Straw, Chip, Cane, or Horse-hair, to be in Bales or Tubs, each containing 75 dozen; Vessel, if not exceeding 50 tons, also forfeited, ..	10 G. III. C. 43.
OAK Bark, Black or quereitron, from countries not in Europe, for dying, when the price is under 10l. per load, or in the rind 2l. 10s. to be in Casks not less than 150 lbs. net,	32 G. III. C. 49.
PAPER, to be in the quantity of a Ream, each Ream containing 20 Quires, and each Quire 24 Sheets,	34 G. III. C. 20
PLATTING, or other Manufacture proper for making Bonnets or Hats, of Bast, Straw, Chip, Cane, or Horse-hair, to be in Bales or Tubs, each containing 224 lbs. net; Vessel, if not exceeding 50 tons, also forfeited,	10 G. III. C. 43.
SNUFF, to be in Casks or Hogsheads, containing 450 lbs. weight; Vessel also forfeited,	29 G. III. C. 68. 30 G. III. C. 40.
SPIGERY, .. viz. Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, imported by Licence, to be in Casks containing 200 lbs. each; Vessel also forfeited,	8 G. I. C. 18.
— Cinnamon, imported by Licence, to be in Bales containing 70 lbs. each; Vessel also forfeited,	8 G. I. C. 18.
SPIRITS, viz. Brandy and Geneva to be in Casks of 60 gallons,	4 & 5 W. & M. C. 5 5 G. III. C. 43
— Rum to be in casks of 60 gallons, except imported for private use, without fraud or concealment, directly from the British dominions in America,	5 G. III. C. 43.
— from Europe, to be in Casks of 60 gallons; Vessel also forfeited,	19 G. III. C. 69.
— except Rum of the Plantations, and Arrack, to be in Casks of 130 gallons; Vessel also forfeited,	26 G. III. C. 73.
SOAP. to be in Packages containing 224 lbs. weight,	23 G. II. C. 21.
STARCH, .. to be in Packages containing 224 lbs. weight,	23 G. II. C. 21.
TOBACCO, . to be in Hogsheads or Casks containing 450 lbs. weight; Vessel also forfeited,	29 G. III. C. 68. 30 G. III. C. 40.
WINE, of France, to be in a Cask commonly called an Hogshead, except for private use, and also except Wine in Bottles, each Package containing 3 dozen reputed quarts, from Guernsey, Jersey, or Alderney,	18 G. III. C. 27. 27 G. III. C. 13. 39 & 40 G. III. C. 83.
— of Spain or Portugal, to be in a Cask commonly called an Hogshead, except for private use,	18 G. III. C. 27. 25 G. III. C. 69.
— of other Countries, to be in Flasks, Bottles, or Casks, not less than 25 gallons, except Tuscany and Levant Wine, and except Wine for private use,	192 Stat. 2. C. 17. 25 G. III. C. 69.

XCVII.

GENTLEMEN,

Whereas by His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 1st, which was published in the London Gazette of Tuesday the 6th Instant, the Style and Titles of His Majesty are directed to be in future as follows, viz.

“GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United
“ Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of
“ the Faith.”

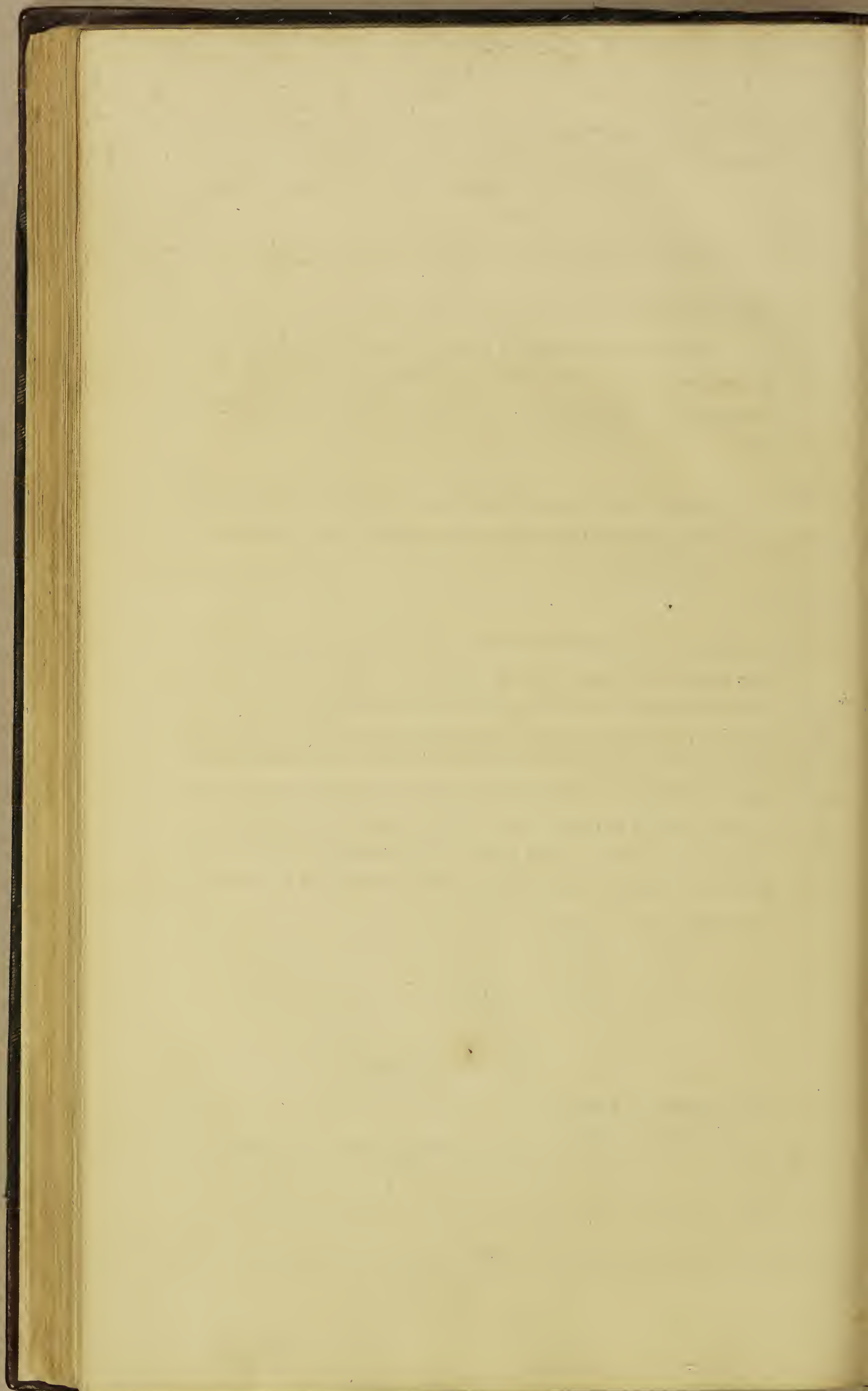
I have it in command to direct you to take care, that in the obligatory part of all Bonds taken at your port, in future, the Style and Titles of His Majesty be altered and inserted according to a form herewith sent; and that in all other instruments wherein it is necessary to insert the Style and Titles of His Majesty the same be inserted in the like form, taking care that in case it shall be necessary to make such alterations in any of the old forms of Bonds, previous to new ones being printed, the same be done before the execution of such Bonds, and noted in the attestation at the bottom thereof, as directed in the inclosed form.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
21st January, 1801.

Your most humble Servant,



XCVIII.

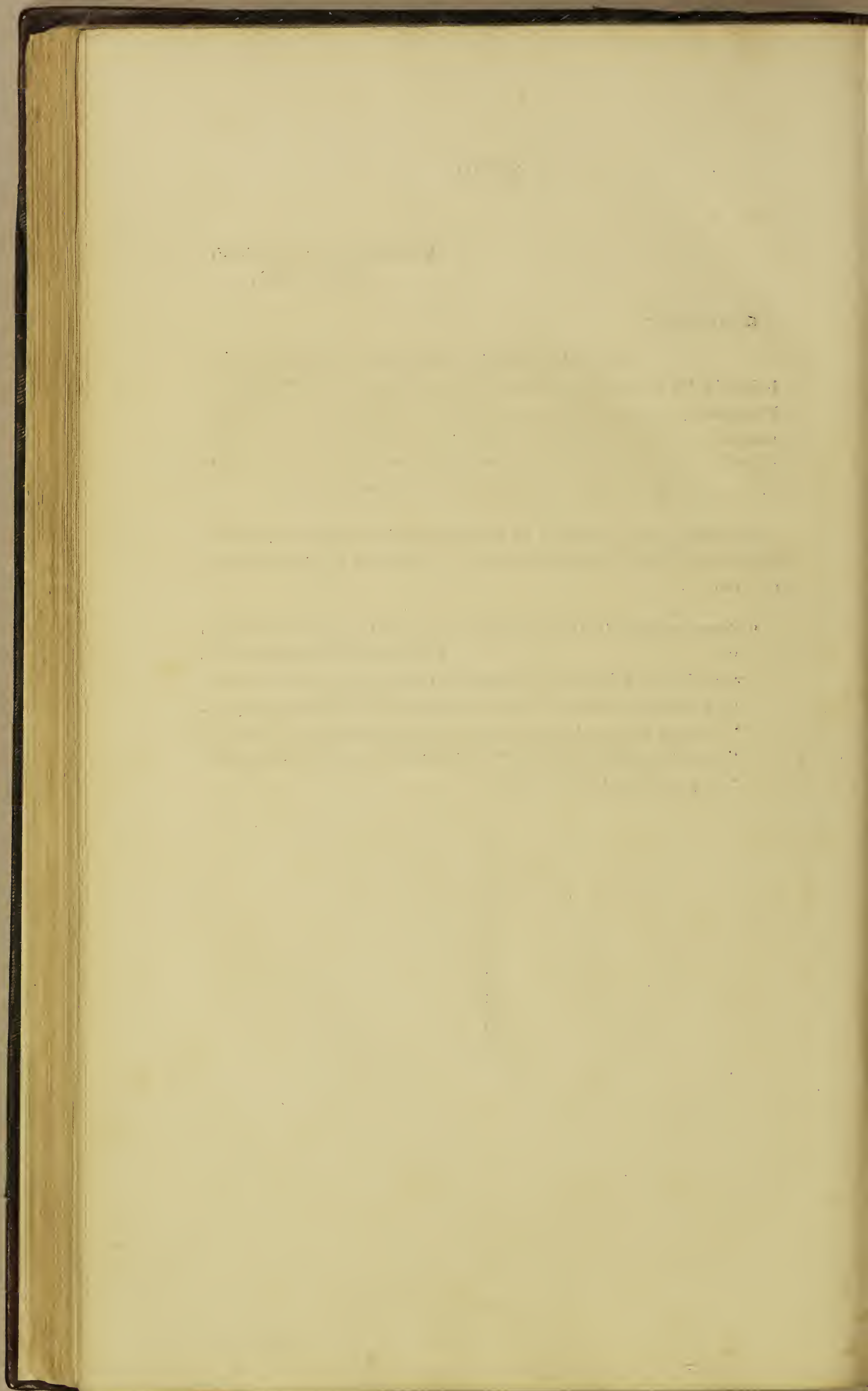
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
1st July, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

SEVERAL Packets, containing Accounts of the Collectors in the Plantations, addressed to the Inspector and Examiner of Plantation Accounts, having been put into the Post-office by the Commanders of Vessels to whom the same were entrusted, on their arrival in the Out-ports, whereby the Revenue has been put to very considerable expence for postage; in order to avoid the same in future,

We direct you in all cases to address your Accounts to Us, and to insert the following words on the cover in which the same are contained, viz.

“ Recommended to the particular care of the Captain of the ship
“ who is requested to deliver this
“ packet himself to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs,”
(if a merchant vessel,) “ when he reports at the Custom-house; or,
“ if a ship of war, to the Collector and Comptroller at the first
“ port in England at which the ship shall arrive, and on no account
“ to put it into the Post-office.”



XCIX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
Sd July, 1801.

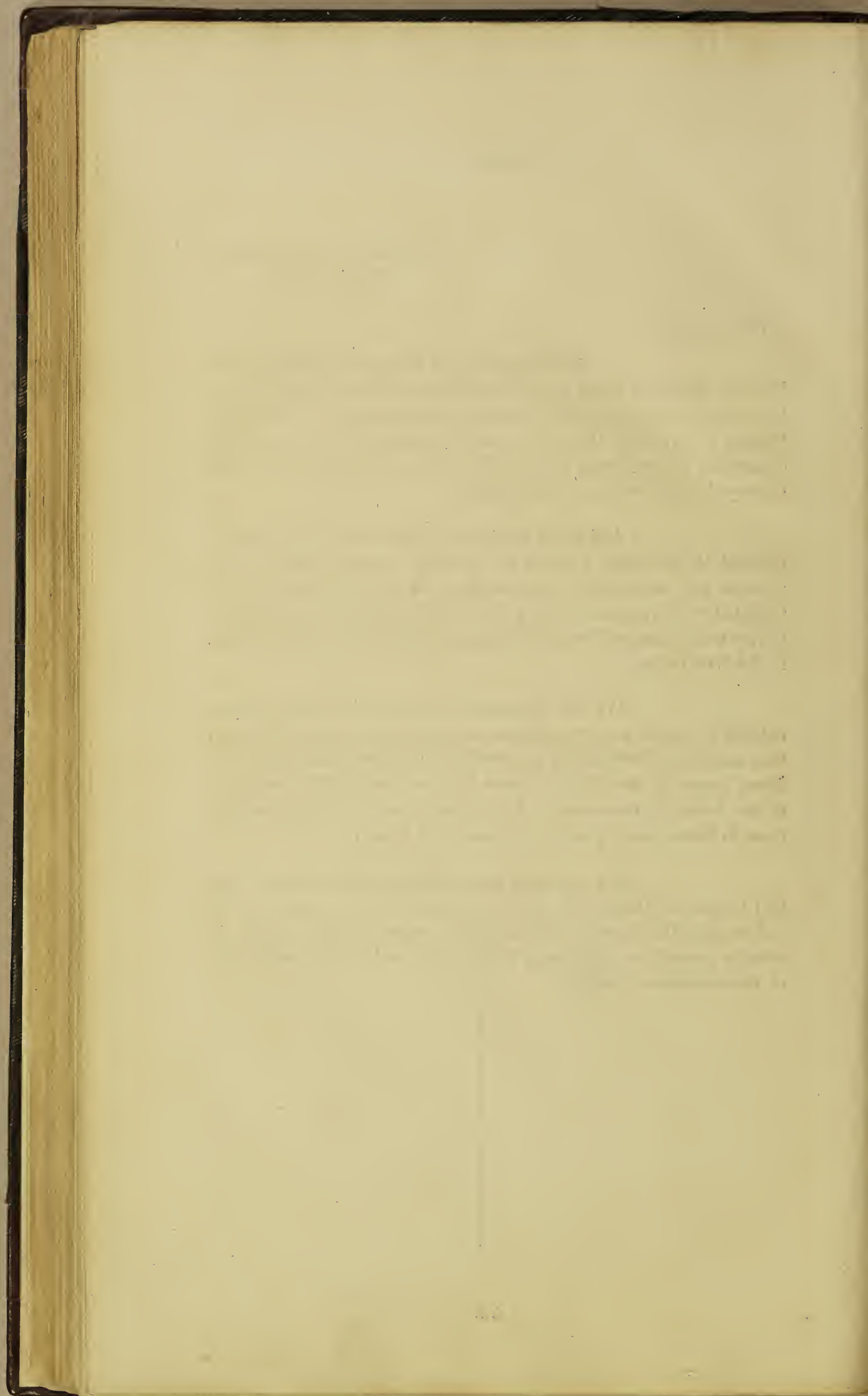
GENTLEMEN,

REPRESENTATION having been made by the Board of Ordnance to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and by their Lordships direction communicated to Us, that the Officers at several of the Ports in the Plantations are in the habit of demanding and receiving Fees on the Entry and Clearance of Vessels employed in the service of the Ordnance:

And as, by the Order of the Lords of the Treasury signified in Mr. ROSE's Letter of the 17th August, 1796, a copy whereof was transmitted to you on the 25th of that Month, vessels freighted by Government to carry Stores and Provisions for His Majesty's service were exempted from entering and clearing at the Custom-houses in the West Indies;

We are, therefore, of opinion the Officers are not entitled to receive any Fee whatever on such vessels, and direct you to take care that all Fees which may have been hitherto received by yourselves, or any of the Officers at your Port, on vessels solely employed in the service of Government, be returned; and We enjoin you and them to forbear making any such demands in future;

But you are, nevertheless, to take especial care, that the proper Officers do, on no account whatever, neglect to visit and examine the Ships in question in like manner as other vessels, in order to prevent any illicit trade being carried on by them under cover of the exemption aforesaid.



C

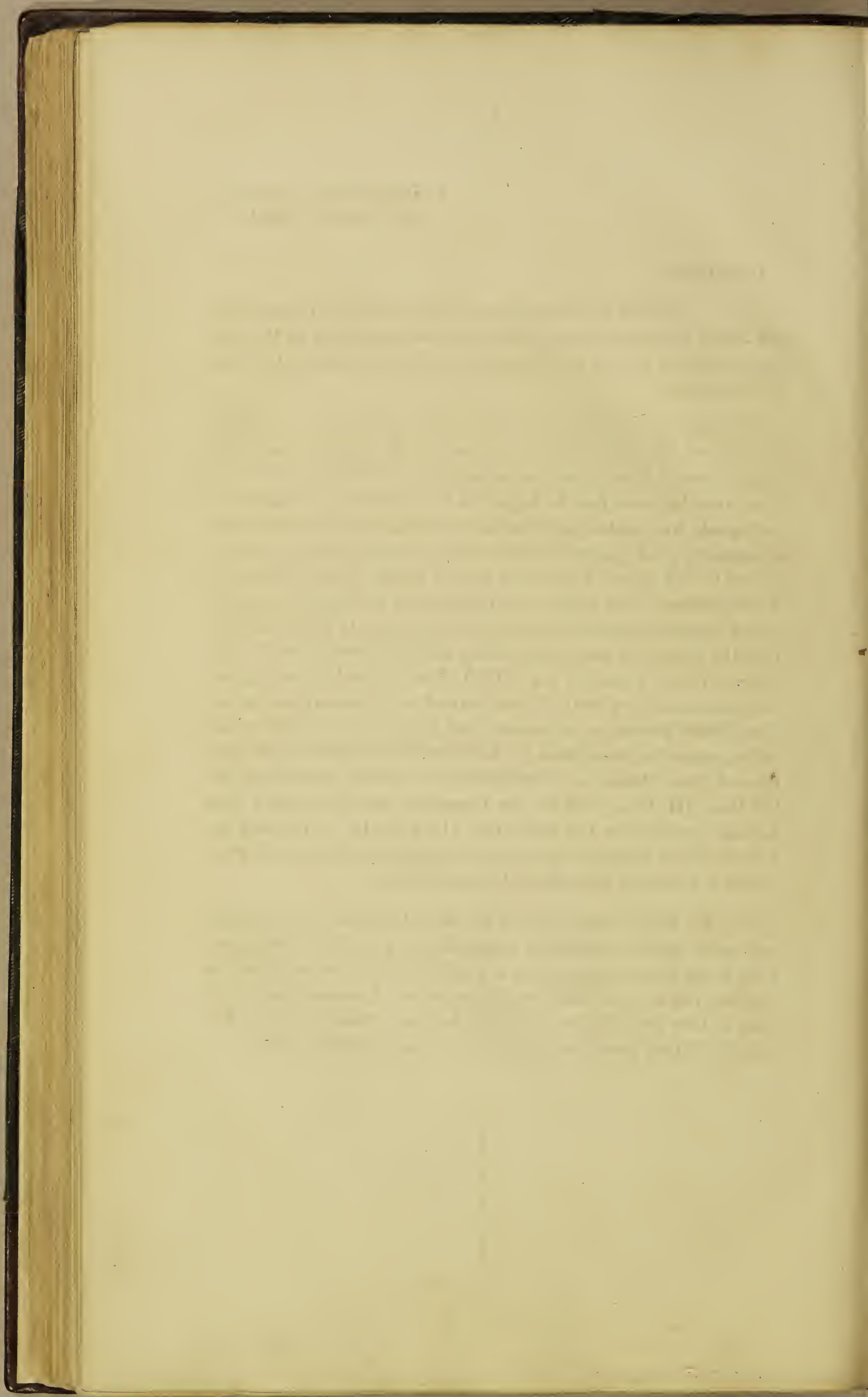
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
4th September, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

SEVERAL Importations of Wine and other Produce from the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey having been permitted by the Officers at different Ports in the Plantations, in direct violation of the Laws of Navigation ;

We acquaint you that, by the Act of the 15th CHAS. II. Cap. 7, Sec. 6, and 5th ANN, Cap. 8, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Europe may be imported into the British Colonies or Plantations but what shall be shipped in Great-Britain, on forfeiture of such goods, &c. together with the ship or vessel in which the same shall be imported ; but you are to observe, that the said prohibition is not to extend to Salt imported from any part of Europe for the Fisheries of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, nor to Wine the produce of and imported from the Madeiras and Azores, nor to Horses and Victuals the produce of and imported from Ireland, agreeably to the 15th CHAS. II. Cap. 7, Sec. 7, nor to Craft, Food, Victuals, Clothing, and other goods necessary for the Fishery carried on at Newfoundland, or any other British Plantation in America, and imported from Guernsey and Jersey, upon Certificate from the Governor that the same are the produce of those Islands, or of Great-Britain or Ireland, agreeably to the 9th GEO. III. Cap. 3 and 28, nor to goods in general imported from Ireland, agreeably to the 20th GEO. III. Cap. 10, for allowing the same trade and intercourse between that Kingdom and the British Plantations as is allowed with respect to Great-Britain.

And We strictly enjoin you and the several Officers under your survey, on no account to suffer the importation of goods from Europe contrary to the Laws before referred to ; and We direct you and them, in case any ship or vessel shall illegally import any European goods, in all cases to seize such ship or vessel, with her guns, tackle, apparel, &c. and also all such goods, and prosecute the same according to Law.



CI.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Solicitor having laid before the Board, in pursuance of their Order, the Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, on a Case prepared by him, as to the right of the Officers of this Revenue to the custody of ships, &c. seized by the Officers of His Majesty's Navy in the Plantations, for a breach of the Laws of Trade:

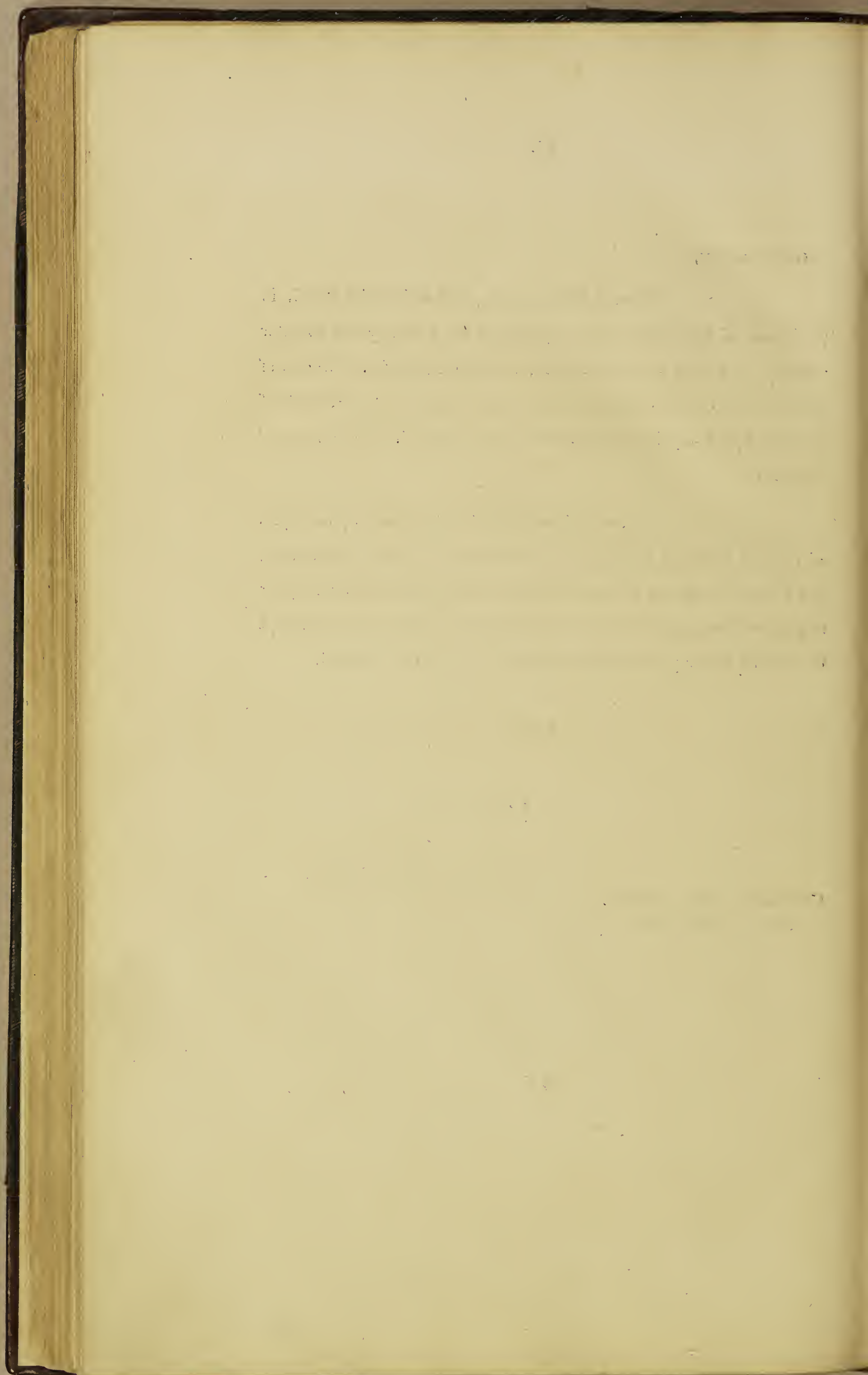
I have it in command to transmit to you Copies of the said Case and Opinion, for your information and government; and I am to direct you to enter the same in the proper books in your respective offices, and to acknowledge the receipt thereof, by a Postscript to the first Letter you may have occasion to write to the Board.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
18th December, 1801.



C A S E.

IN the month of May, 1800, the ship *BROTHERS*, and three other foreign vessels, having laden at Surinam, after that Colony had been in His Majesty's possession, a quantity of Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c. arrived at the port of Bassatterre, in the island of Saint Kitts, with their respective cargoes, and on their arrival were seized by ADRIEN RENOW, Esq. Commander of His Majesty's ship of war the *PRINCE OF WALES*, and the other of His Majesty's ships then lying in the road of Bassatterre, and Informations were afterwards filed in the Vice-Admiralty Court in the said island, by the said Captors, against the said vessels and their several cargoes, for a breach of the Laws of Trade, under the 12th CAR. II. Ch. 18, S. 1, all Admirals and other Commanders at sea of any the ships of war or other ships having Commission from His Majesty, &c. are hereby authorised and thereby required to seize and bring in as prize all such ships as shall have offended contrary hereunto, and deliver them to the Court of Admiralty, there to be proceeded against, and the 7th and 8th of WILLIAM the Third, Ch. 22; and the usual proceedings being had thereon, the causes came on to be heard before the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in the said island, who condemned the said vessels and their cargoes as forfeited under the before-mentioned Acts for the exportation of the said goods, &c. from Surinam, being at that time a colony or plantation belonging to or in the possession of His Majesty; against which Sentence the Claimants prayed and were allowed an Appeal to the High Court of Admiralty of Great-Britain.

THE question intended to be submitted to your consideration in this case does not respect the merits of these Seizures, an Act having since passed (39th and 40th GEO. III. Ch. 108.) which makes void all Seizures of this description, and directs restoration of ships and their cargoes so seized, or the produce thereof, but relates to the conduct of the Captors, the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war, and their Prize Agents, in the course of these proceedings.

BY 26th GEO. III. Ch. 40, Sect. 27, it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war, or any commissioned Warrant or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, to seize, without having any Deputation or Commission from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs or Excise for that purpose, any goods or commodities whatever, or any ships or vessels whatever, which shall be subject to forfeiture by this Act, or by any other Acts of Parliament then in force for any offence against the Revenue of Customs or Excise; provided the Commander of such ship or vessel of war shall bring, or cause to be brought, every such Seizure to His Majesty's warehouse at the nearest Custom-House to which such Seizure can conveniently be brought, and shall there lodge and deposit the same in the custody and under the charge and care of the proper Officer of the Customs, in case the Seizure shall be made under any Act for securing the Revenue of Customs, or in the custody and under the charge and care of the proper Officer of Excise, in case it shall be made under any Act for securing the Revenue of Excise only, and shall in all respects, in regard to the prosecution or delivery of such Seizure, conform to all and each and every of the rules, regulations and restrictions to which Officers of the Customs and Excise were respectively subject; and the 33d section of the said Act directs, that all ships, vessels and goods seized in pursuance of any Act relative
to

to the Trade and Revenue of the British Colonies, and which shall be condemned there, shall be sold by public Auction to the best bidder, at the Custom-House, by the Collector and Comptroller or other principal Officer of the Customs for the island, colony or plantation in whose custody such ship or goods shall be lodged or secured, and directs the manner in which the produce thereof shall be accounted for by such Collector, &c.

See also 28 GEO. III. Ch. 34, Sect. 7 and 8, which authorize the delivery of goods or commodities seized by or in pursuance of any Act or Acts relative to the Trade and Revenue of the Colonies, direct the Security in such cases to be taken by and in the name of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs in whose custody the said goods may be lodged.

In direct violation of the provisions of the said Act the said Captors have refused to deliver the possession of the said Seizures to the Collector and Comptroller at Basseterre, and their Agents, Messrs. Demistouns, McLachlan and Thomson, have retained the possession thereof.

The steps taken by the said Officers of the Customs in consequence of this refusal are detailed in their Letters to the Board of the 13th and 14th of June, 1800, marked A and B, and their Inclosures, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, together with the Petition presented by the said Officers to the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and his decisions thereon, marked No. 5 and 6, copies of which are herewith left. And as it is become a practice with other Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war to follow the same steps with respect to Seizures made by them, and to deliver the property over to the same Agents, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs have directed your Opinion to be taken as to the construction of the said recited Act of 26th GEO. III. Ch. 40, Sect. 27 and 33.

- 1st. Whether the Officers of the Customs in the Plantations have not a right to the care and custody of any goods or commodities whatever, and of any ships or vessels whatever, which are seized as forfeited for a breach of the Laws of Trade? or whether such right attaches only in cases of Forfeiture for a breach of the Revenue Laws?

WE are of opinion, that the Officers of the Customs in the Plantations have not a right to the care and custody of ships, &c. taken in consequence of offending against 12 CAR. II. Cap. 18; by the first Section of which His Majesty's Naval Officers are directed to deliver them into the Court of Admiralty; and such right of the Officers of Customs only attaches in cases of forfeiture for a breach of the Revenue Laws, by the words of 26 GEO. III. Ch. 40, Sect. 27: and we think that the directions respecting the sale of goods seized in pursuance of any Act relative to the Trade and Revenue Laws, by 26 GEO. III. Ch. 40, Sect. 33, whatever might have been the intention of the framers of those provisions, are not fairly capable of the construction contended for by the Officers of the Customs, and seem to us at most to regulate the custody of such goods after condemnation, and previous to the sale; and that the directions relative to the delivering out of such goods, upon Security given, by 28 GEO.

GEO. III. Ch. 34, Sect. 7 and 8, must indeed be confined to such goods, as are in the custody of the Custom-House Officers, but do not seem to us sufficient to justify a construction by implication that the Legislature must have intended the custody of all goods captured in violation of the Trade Laws to be given to the Officers of the Customs from the period of the Seizure, when they have used no words sufficient to bear that sense; but we think that by the 33d Sect. of 26 GEO. III. Ch. 40, they are entitled to such custody subsequent to condemnation, and for the purpose of sale.

2dly. If they have the right equally in both cases, in what manner is it advisable in future that the same should be enforced, if the Commanders of ships of war, being the captors thereof, or their Agents, shall refuse to deliver any Seizures made by them into the custody of the proper Officers of the Customs, as directed by the said Act?

The Answer to the first Question supersedes the necessity of answering this Question.

EDWARD LAW.

SP. PERCEVAL.

November 4, 1801.

100

CII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
18th *March*, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

SEVERAL applications having lately been made to the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for permission to clear vessels out a second time on the African Slave Trade, notwithstanding the Documents required by the 21st Section of the Act 39th Geo. III. Cap. 80, had not been deposited with the chief Officers of the Customs at the Port from whence such Vessels sailed on their last preceding Voyages, as thereby directed; and there being, consequently, great reason to believe, that the Officers of this Revenue in the Plantations are not properly attentive to see that all the requisites of the said Act are duly enforced:

We strictly enjoin you to take care, that the several regulations of the Act in question be in future duly complied with by yourselves and the Officers under your survey, so far as you are respectively concerned:

And We further acquaint you, that any neglect of Duty in this respect will be deemed very reprehensible by the Board.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM THE FIRST INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1660, TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JOHN STUART, ESQ. SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY

IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME CONTAINS THE HISTORY

OF THE SOCIETY FROM 1660 TO 1701. THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINS THE HISTORY FROM 1701 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. STURGEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, 1791.

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OF THE SOCIETY FROM 1660 TO 1701. THE SECOND VOLUME

CIII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
21st May, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

It appearing, on the consideration of an application from a Surveyor at one of the ports in the Plantations, for payment of the Allowance granted by our general Order of the 22d May, 1787, for admeasuring vessels under the Acts of Navigation, that such Surveying Officer had already received a recompence for his services from the owners of the vessels, in consequence whereof We rejected his application.

And deeming it proper to prevent any such Officer being twice paid for his services in admeasuring vessels;

We direct that, in future, no rewards be paid to the Surveying Officer under the authority of our said General Order, unless proof on oath shall have been previously made by him, before the Collector and Comptroller of the port, that he has not received any recompence whatever from the owners of the vessels, or others, for admeasuring such vessels, which proof the Collector is to annex to his Account, as an additional Voucher, and without which the charge will not be passed to his credit.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST
 IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED
 THE MOST REMARKABLE
 TRANSACTIONS OF HIS REIGN
 FROM THE YEAR 1625 TO 1649

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES
 THE SECOND VOLUME
 LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall, 1765

CIV.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,

2d December, 1802.

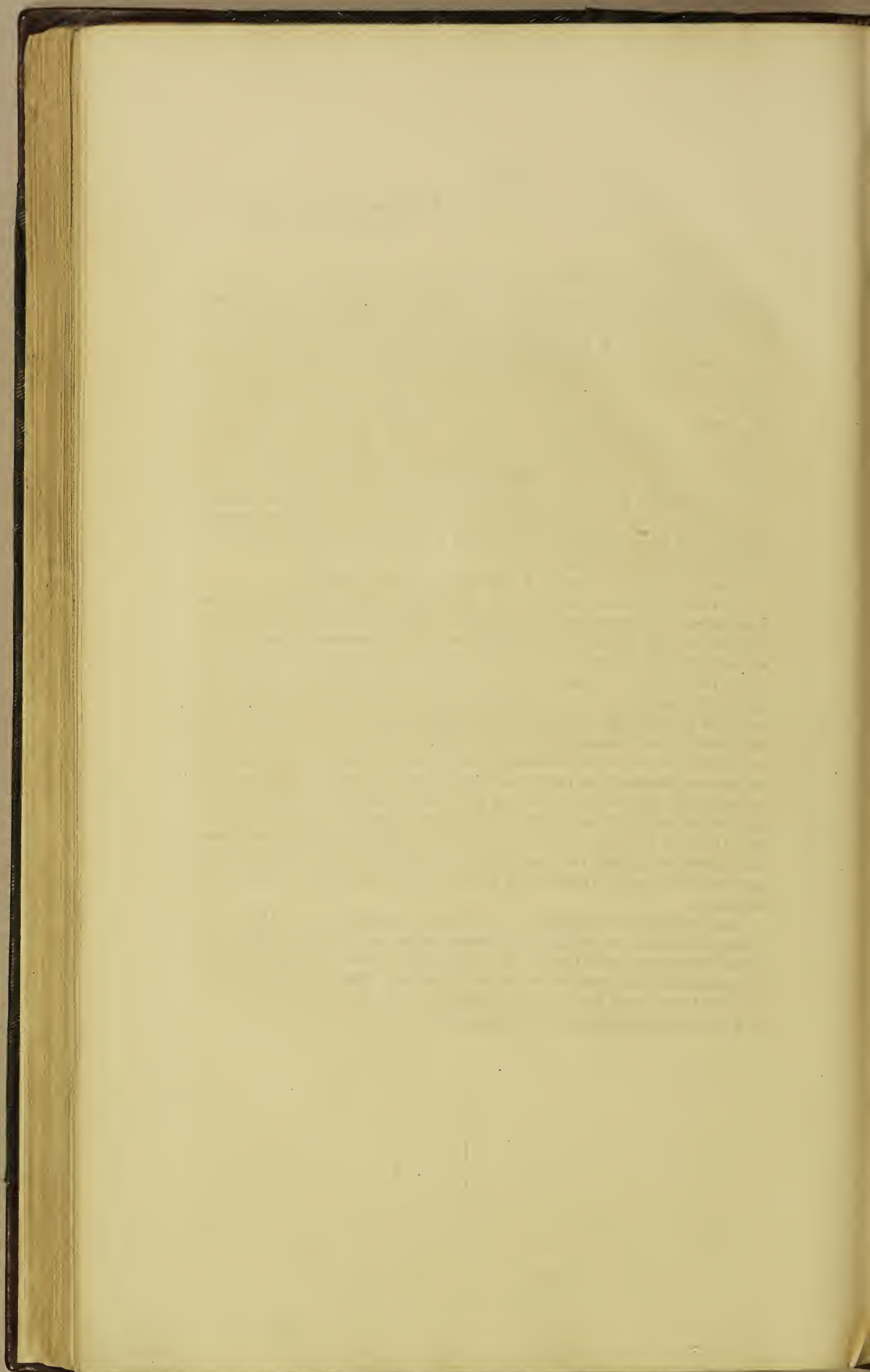
GENTLEMEN,

The proper Officer having laid before the Board a List of the several Ports in the Plantations from which the Collectors Accounts and Balances for Midsummer last, and preceding Quarters, have not yet been received; and it appearing therefrom that many of the Collectors and Comptrollers totally disregard the directions contained in their printed Instructions, and the several orders of the Board, particularly those of the 19th June, 1783, and 21st June, 1785, for enforcing the regular making out of their Accounts, and the transmission thereof, with the Collectors Balances, without delay, after the expiration of each quarter, no Accounts or Remittances having been received from several ports since Christmas 1801, nor from others since Lady-day last; and considerable Balances being in many cases retained by the Collectors, to the great loss of the Revenue, sometimes under frivolous pretences, and often without assigning any cause for such disobedience of the Board's Orders and Instructions:

In order effectually to put a stop to the said irregularities,

We direct that, in future, the Accounts of the Collectors in the Plantations be completed, and sworn to before the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Island or Colony, within fourteen days from the expiration of each quarter, and that the same, together with the Balance due to the Crown, be transmitted by the first opportunity that shall afterwards occur; or, in failure thereof, that special cause for such omission be assigned, at the foot of the Account, by the Collector, and certified by the Comptroller, who is also to certify that the Crown's monies are deposited in the King's chest: and you are to observe, that in case no ship shall be ready to clear from your port for London, and opportunity shall offer for sending your Accounts by a vessel bound to any of the out-ports in England, you are to avail yourselves thereof, and transmit the same to the care of the Collector and Comptroller of this Revenue at such out-port, with a request, written on the outside cover of the parcel, that it may be forwarded to the Board in the usual manner.

And we strictly enjoin you to an exact compliance with the foregoing directions, as well as with former orders on the same subject, as, in case of any neglect therein for the time to come, We shall proceed to punish the Offenders by mulct or suspension from office, as the nature of the offence shall appear to deserve: and We further direct you not to fail acknowledging the receipt of this order.



CV.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S,

The 4th of MAY, 1803,

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

Lord PRESIDENT,
Lord PRIVY SEAL,
Lord STEWARD,
Earl of SANDWICH,
Earl of AYLESFORD,
Earl of ROSSLYN,
Earl of ONSLOW,

Lord HOBART,
Lord HAWKESBURY,
Lord PELHAM,
Lord CATHCART,
Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER,
Mr. VICE-CHAMBERLAIN,
Sir CHARLES MORGAN, *Bart.*

WHEREAS there was this Day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for hearing Appeals from the Plantations, dated the 29th of last Month, in the Words following, viz.

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by your Order in Council, of the 3d of
“ February last, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition and Appeal of
“ GEORGE FERGUSON, Collector of your Majesty's Customs, at the Port of St.
“ George, in the Island of Grenada, setting forth, that on or about the Month of
“ June, 1800, an Action of Indebitatus Assumpsit for Money had and received to
“ the Use of JOHN GUTHRIE, of the said Island, Merchant, Respondent, was
“ commenced by the said Respondent against the Appellant in your Majesty's
“ Court of Common Pleas holden for the said Island of Grenada, to which the
“ Appellant pleaded the General Issue, and that Issue was joined thereon. That
“ on the 3d Day of the said Month of June the said Issue came on to be tried
“ before THOMAS BRIDGWATER, Esquire, Chief Justice of your Majesty's said
“ Court of Common Pleas, and his Assistant Justices, and a Jury summoned
“ pursuant to the Act of the said Island, in that Case made and provided: That
“ upon a Trial of the said Issue the Jury found a special Verdict in the following
“ Words, that is to say, ‘ The Jurors upon their Oath say, that the aforesaid
“ JOHN GUTHRIE was the Prize Agent of the Captain, Officers and Seamen of
“ His Majesty's Ship of War called the *Hawke*, whereof EDWARD ROTHERHAM,
“ Esquire, was Commander, and that the aforesaid GEORGE FERGUSON was Col-
“ lector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of St. George, in the said Island
“ of Grenada: And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath aforesaid, further say,
“ that the Monies in the Declaration mentioned to be had and received by the
“ Defendant to the Plaintiff's Use were claimed and received by the said Defend-
“ ant, as such Collector as aforesaid, to the Amount of the said Sum of Two hun-
“ dred and ninety-nine Pounds and four Shillings, of lawful Money of Great-
“ Britain, equal in Currency of the said Island to Five hundred and sixty-eight
“ Pounds nine Shillings and Six-pence, as and for the Duties due and owing to
“ His Majesty upon forty-two Tons and One hundred and eighty-two Gallons of
“ Wines, at the Rate of seven Pounds Sterling for each and every Ton of the said
“ Wines, upon the Importation and landing thereof at the said Port of St. George:
“ And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath aforesaid, further say, that the said
“ Wines, upon which a Duty of seven Pounds Sterling, for each and every Ton
“ was claimed and received by the said Defendant in Manner aforesaid, were the
“ Growth and Production of Madeira: And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath
“ aforesaid, further say, that the said Wines were captured and taken on board a
“ certain Brig or Vessel called the *De Vrienda*, otherwise *William and Margaret*,
“ by the said Commander, Officers and Seamen of the aforesaid Ship of War
“ named the *Hawke*, and were afterwards condemned, together with the said Brig
“ or Vessel, as being Dutch Property, and belonging to certain Persons Enemies
“ of His Majesty, as lawful Prize of War to the said Commander, Officers and
“ Seamen, and were delivered to the said Plaintiff, as such Prize Agent as afore-
“ said, to be sold and disposed of for their Use and Benefit as the Law directs:
“ And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath aforesaid, further say, that the said
“ GEORGE FERGUSON hath not paid the aforesaid Sum of Two hundred and
“ ninety-

' ninety-nine Pounds and four Shillings of lawful Money, as aforesaid, to the Use
 ' of His said Majesty, but has, by and with the Consent of His Majesty's At-
 ' torney-General, kept the same in his Hands, for the Purpose of trying the
 ' Question upon the Facts, and for which this Action is brought; but whether
 ' upon the whole Matter aforesaid, found by the said Jurors in Manner aforesaid,
 ' the said Duties of seven Pounds Sterling for each and every Ton upon the said
 ' Wines so captured, condemned and imported as aforesaid, were lawfully imposed
 ' or not, the said Jurors are altogether ignorant, and pray the Advice of the
 ' Court in the Premises; and if upon the whole Matter aforesaid, found by the
 ' said Jurors in Manner aforesaid, it shall appear to the Court here, that the said
 ' Duties of seven Pounds Sterling for each and every Ton upon the said Wines so
 ' captured, condemned and imported as aforesaid, were not lawfully imposed, then
 ' the said Jurors upon their Oath aforesaid say, that the said GEORGE FERGUSON
 ' did undertake and promise in Manner and Form as the said JOHN GUTHRIE by
 ' his said Declaration has declared against him, and they assess the Damages of
 ' the said JOHN, on that Occasion, besides his Costs and Charges laid out by him
 ' about his Suit in this Behalf, to Two hundred and ninety-nine Pounds and four
 ' Shillings lawful Money of Great-Britain, equal in the Currency of the said
 ' Island to Five hundred sixty-eight Pounds nine Shillings and Six-pence, and
 ' for such Costs and Charges forty Shillings; but if, upon the whole Matter
 ' found by the said Jurors, it appears to the Court here that the said Duties of
 ' seven Pounds Sterling for each and every Ton upon the said Wines so captured,
 ' condemned and imported as aforesaid were lawfully imposed, then the said
 ' Jurors upon their Oath say, that the said GEORGE FERGUSON did not under-
 ' take and promise as in his Plea alledged: Signed GEORGE LOWMAN TUCKETT,
 ' Counsel for Plaintiff, A. C. ADYE, Counsel for Defendant.' " That on the
 " first Day of November following the Court gave Judgment against the Appel-
 " lant, upon the Question of Law referred to their Consideration, by the said
 " Verdict, as follows:" " Whereupon all and singular the Premises being seen
 ' by the said Court of our said Lord the King, now here fully understood and
 ' considered, it seems to the said Court that the said Duties of Seven Pounds Ster-
 ' ling for each and every Ton of the said Wines so captured, condemned and
 ' imported as aforesaid, were not lawfully imposed in Manner and Form as found
 ' by the Jurors aforesaid: Therefore it is considered by the said Court of our
 ' Lord the King here, that the said JOHN GUTHRIE doth recover his aforesaid
 ' Damages, by the Jurors of the Jury aforesaid, in Form aforesaid assessed; and
 ' also thirty-nine Pounds three Shillings and Ten-pence, Currency, for his Costs
 ' and Charges, by the said Court of our said Lord the King here adjudged to
 ' the said JOHN GUTHRIE, which said Damages and Costs and Charges amount
 ' in the Whole to Six hundred and seven Pounds, thirteen Shillings and Four-
 ' pence, Currency, and that the said GEORGE FERGUSON be in Mercy, &c.'
 " That on the 8th Day of December following a Writ of Error was sued out by
 " and on Behalf of the Appellant to the Court of Errors holden before his Excel-
 " lency the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, and the Coun-
 " cil of the said Island of Grenada: That the Errors assigned were the following:"
 ' That in the Record and Proceedings aforesaid, and also in giving the Judgment
 ' aforesaid, there is manifest Errors in this, to wit, that the Declaration aforesaid,
 ' and the Matters therein contained, are not sufficient in Law for the said JOHN
 ' GUTHRIE to have and maintain his aforesaid Action thereof against the said
 ' GEORGE FERGUSON; there is also an Error in this, to wit, that by the Record
 ' aforesaid, it appears that the Judgment aforesaid, in Form aforesaid given, was
 ' given for the said JOHN GUTHRIE, against the said GEORGE FERGUSON,
 ' whereas by the Law of the Land the said Judgment ought to have been
 ' given for the said GEORGE FERGUSON against the said JOHN GUTHRIE;
 ' and the said GEORGE FERGUSON prays that the Judgment aforesaid, for the
 ' Errors aforesaid, and other Errors in the Record, and Proceedings aforesaid,
 ' may be reversed, annulled, and altogether held for Nothing, and that he may
 ' be restored to all things which he hath lost by Reason of the said Judgment, &c.
 ' and there being Joinder in Error.' " That on the 18th Day of March, 1801,
 " the said Court of Errors affirmed the Judgment before given by the Court of
 " Common Pleas in the following Words:" " Whereupon, as well the Record as
 ' the Proceedings aforesaid, and the Judgment given in Form aforesaid, as the
 ' Matters aforesaid, by the said GEORGE above, for Error assigned, being seen
 ' and

‘ and fully understood by the Court of the said Lord the King, now here, and
 ‘ mature Deliberation had thereupon, it appears to the Court of our said Lord
 ‘ the King now here, that there is no Error either in the Record and Proceedings
 ‘ aforesaid, or in the giving the Judgment aforesaid: Therefore it is considered
 ‘ by the said Court of our said Lord the King, that the Judgment aforesaid
 ‘ given in Form aforesaid be in all Things affirmed, and do stand in its full
 ‘ Strength and Effect, (the said Causes above for Error alledged in anywise not-
 ‘ withstanding); and it is further considered that the said JOHN recover against
 ‘ the said GEORGE sixty Pounds four Shillings and Two-pence, Currency, ad-
 ‘ judged to him at his Request by the said Court now here, according to the
 ‘ Act of the Island aforesaid in that case made and provided, for his Damages,
 ‘ Costs, and Charges which he has sustained by Reason of the Delay of the
 ‘ Execution of the Judgment aforesaid, and by the Prosecution of the said Writ
 ‘ of Error.’ “ That the Appellant being advised that the said Judgment of your
 “ Majesty’s said Court of Common Pleas, and the Affirmance thereof by the
 “ said Court of Error were erroneous, prayed an Appeal from the said Affirmance
 “ of the said Judgment by the said Court of Error to your Majesty in Council,
 “ which was ordered accordingly; and the Appellant humbly prays that the
 “ said Judgment of the said Court of Common Pleas of the 1st Day of Novem-
 “ ber, 1800, and the Affirmance thereof by the said Court of Errors on the 10th
 “ of March, 1801, may be reversed, or for other Relief in the Premises: The
 “ Lords of the Committee, in Obedience to your Majesty’s said Order of Refe-
 “ rence, this Day took the said Petition and Appeal into Consideration, and hav-
 “ ing heard Counsel on both Sides thereupon, their Lordships agree to report,
 “ as their Opinion to your Majesty, that the said Judgment of the Court of
 “ Common Pleas of the Island of Grenada, of the 1st Day of November, 1800,
 “ and the Affirmance thereof, by the Court of Errors, on the 10th of March,
 “ 1801, should be reversed, and that Judgment should be entered for the Appel-
 “ lant.”

HIS MAJESTY, taking the said Report into His Royal Consideration, is pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of the Island of Grenada, of the 1st Day of November, 1800, and the Affirmance thereof by the Court of Errors, on the 10th of March, 1801, be reversed, and that Judgment be entered for the Appellant: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Island of Grenada for the Time being, and all other Persons whom it may concern, are to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

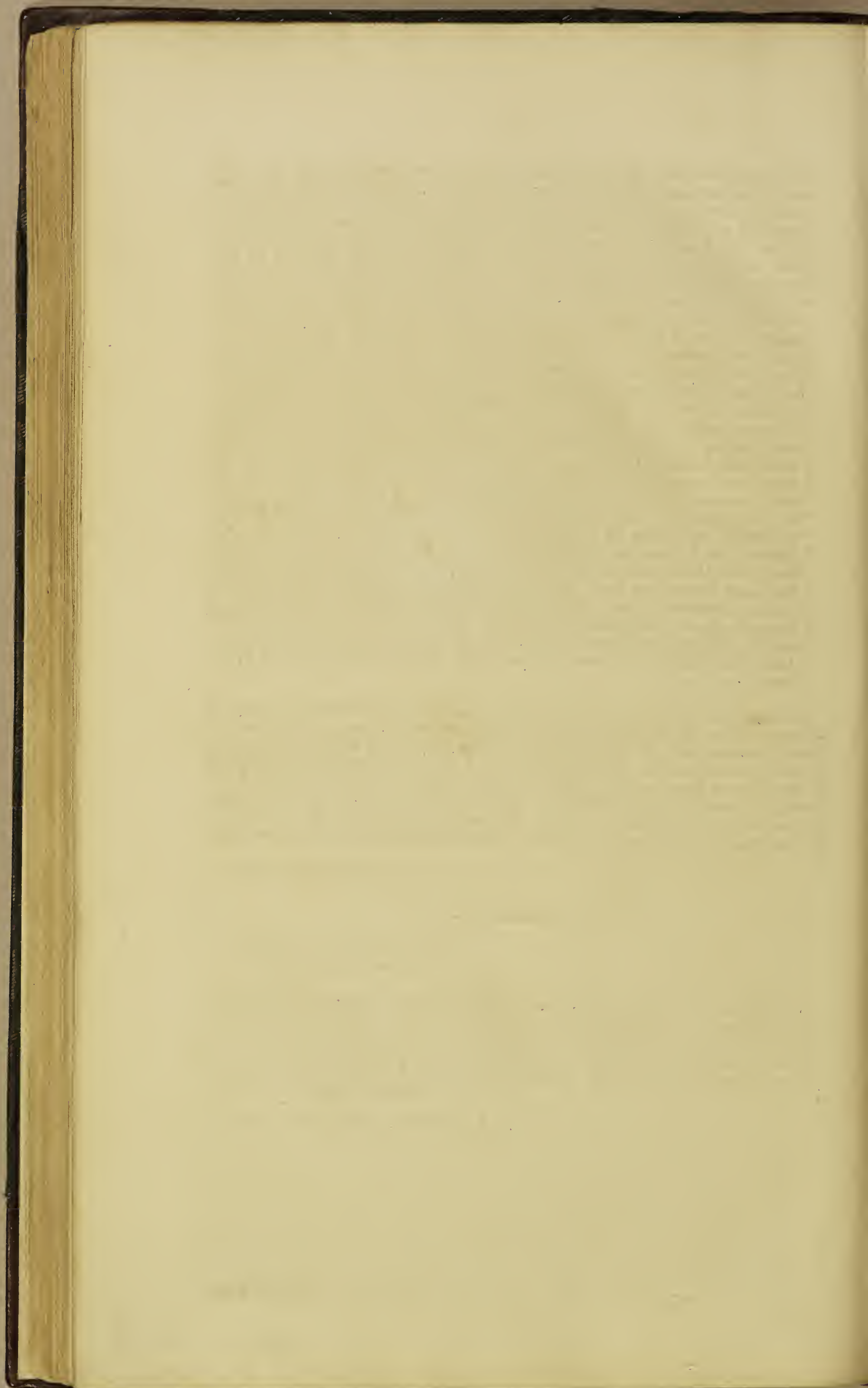
W. FAWKENER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
 13th June, 1803.

The foregoing Copy of His Majesty’s Order of Council, reversing the Decisions of the inferior Courts in the Island of Grenada, on an Action brought against the Collector at St. George’s, in that Island, to recover the Amount of the Duty demanded and taken on a Quantity of Madeira Wine condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty there as Prize, is transmitted to the Collector and Comptroller of
 for their Information and Government.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS,

SECRETARY.



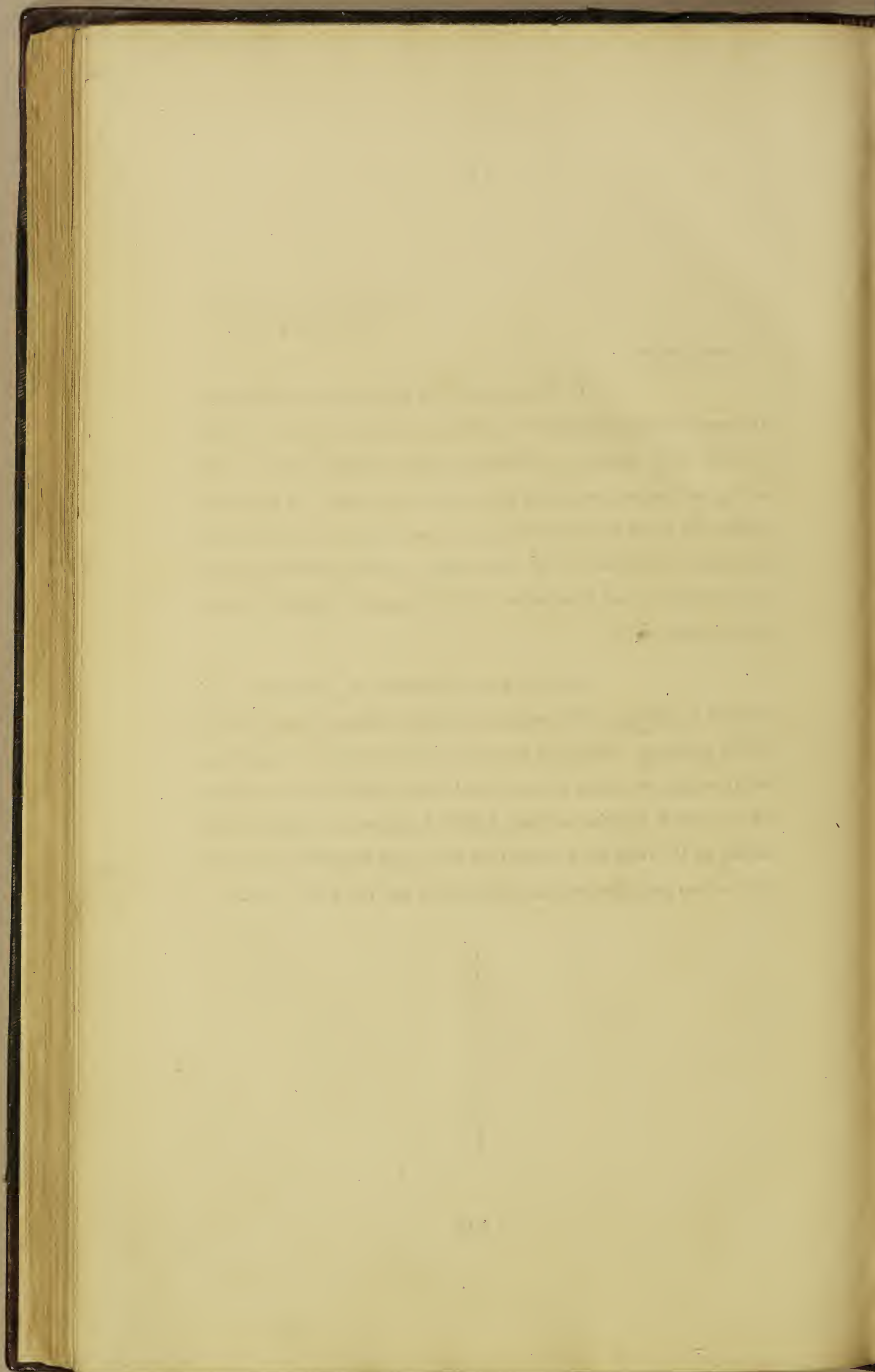
CVI.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
21st *August*, 1804.

GENTLEMEN,

It being represented to Us that, notwithstanding the regulations prescribed by Our Orders of the 7th November, 1787, and 1st July, 1801, for preventing expence being incurred for the postage of packets containing your official Accounts, the masters of vessels, on board which such Accounts are shipped, very frequently send the same ashore to the Post Office, instead of delivering them to the Collector and Comptroller at the first port in England at which the ship may arrive:

In order more effectually to prevent the said charges for postage, We direct you in future, whenever you transmit to Us packages, containing accounts or other papers of a heavy or bulky nature, to inclose them in small Boxes, which you are to direct to Us, and to subjoin, in strong legible characters, the request to the master of the vessel not to deliver the same at the Post Office, agreeably to the form prescribed by Our said Order of the 1st of July, 1801.



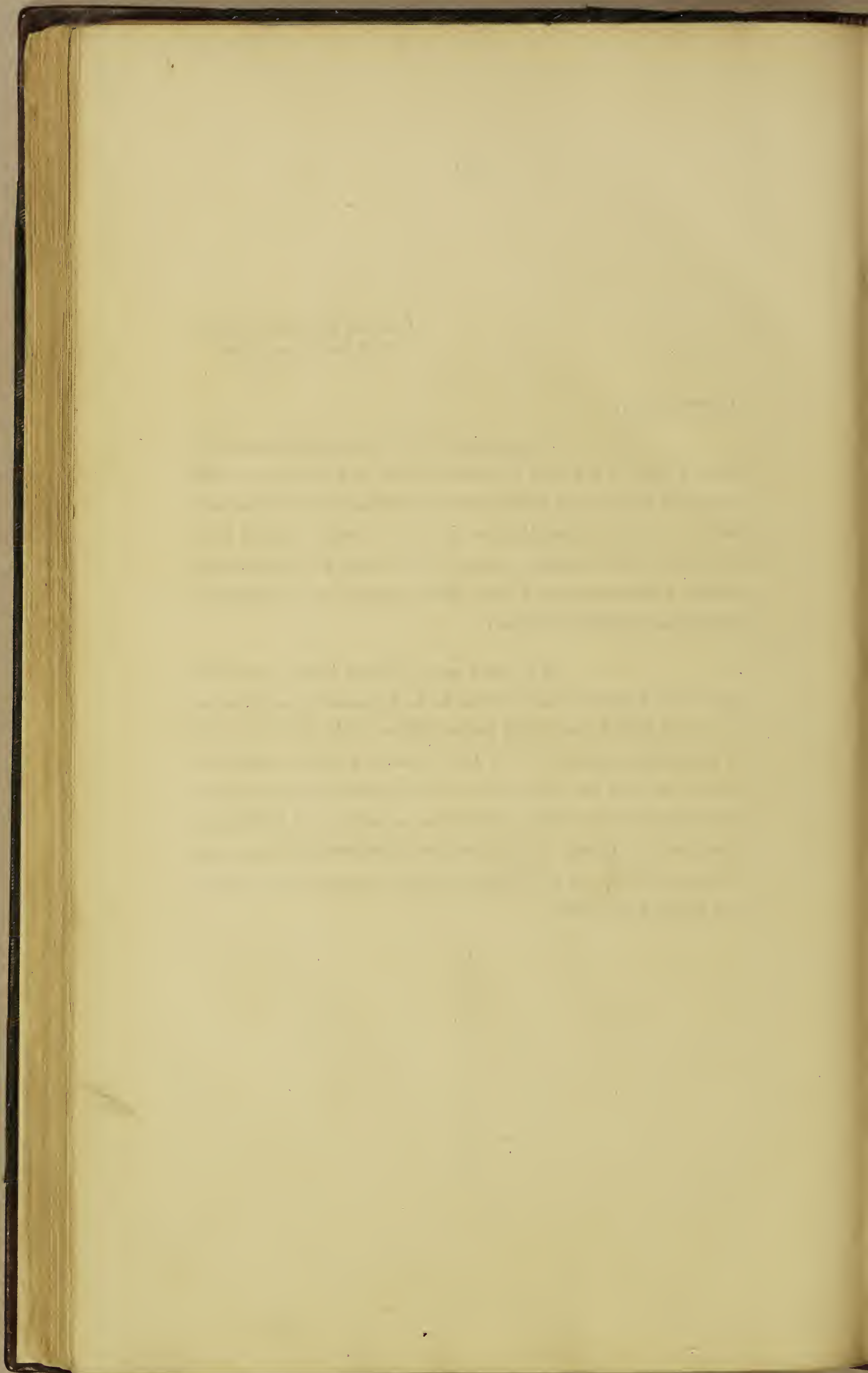
CVII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
22d November, 1804.

GENTLEMEN,

It appearing to Us, that notwithstanding Our General Orders of the 30th December, 1786, and 18th June, 1793, requiring in Prosecutions of Seizures in the Plantations the Governor's Certificate of the reasonableness of the Law Charges incurred to be transmitted, very exorbitant charges are still made for such Law Proceedings, which operate as a great discouragement to the Officers of this Revenue in making Seizures:

WE direct you in future, before you present Bills for Law Charges to the Governor for his approbation and signature, to have the same taxed by the proper Officer of the Court in which the proceedings may have been had:—And We further direct you forthwith to take the above subject into consideration, and report to Us your opinion what further means can be adopted for lessening the evil in question, stating, at the same time, whether the charges made in Revenue Cases are in all respects the same as those made to Individuals for the like services.



CVIII.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
8th February, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,

AN Inhibition having been lately granted in the High Court of Admiralty, in consequence of an appeal prayed therein, in the case of a vessel which had been seized in one of the Plantations, and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court there, for want of Claim, and from which condemnation no appeal had been prayed; and a doubt being entertained as to the legality of prosecuting an appeal in the High Court of Admiralty, under the foregoing circumstances. We directed the opinion of his Majesty's Advocate General, Attorney and Solicitor General, to be taken on the following questions: copies whereof, as also of the opinion given thereon, are herewith transmitted for your information and government, *viz.*

FIRST QUESTION.

“Whether, in the case of a seizure under the Revenue Laws, and prosecution and condemnation in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, an Appeal may be entered and prosecuted in the High Court of Admiralty, without any claim having been made, or any appeal prayed in the Court below, or any notice given that such appeal is intended to be brought?”

OPINION.

“We are of opinion, that in a case where there is no claim in the Court below, an appeal may be entered at any time within twelve months.”

SECOND QUESTION.

“Whether, in cases of non claim or no appeal prayed after sentence, and no notice given as aforesaid, the said Court of Vice Admiralty, and the Officers acting under its direction, are restrained within any, and what time, from making distribution of the proceeds of a Revenue Seizure?”

OPINION.

“With reference to the answer to the former question, We are of opinion, that they should not make distribution of the proceeds till the time of appealing is elapsed.”

J. NICHOLL.
SP. PERCEVAL.
THO^s. MANNERS SUTTON.

And in carrying the foregoing opinion into effect, you are to take care that the proceeds of all seizures made at your port be retained and secured, under your joint custody, and in no case distributed until you shall be apprized by Us that no appeal has been presented within the time stated in the said opinion.

CIX.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE,
Whitehall, 28th February, 1805.

SIR,

THE Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, having had under consideration two representations from the Island of Barbadoes, (the one received from Mr. Alderman Rowcroft, and the other from SIMON COCK, Esq.) setting forth, "That not only Provisions and Lumber are imported into that Island from the United States of America, in American bottoms, but that Gin, Brandy, and other Liquors, are brought in there, and even Nankeens, Muslins, and other East-India Goods;" a Letter was thereupon written, by direction of their Lordships, recommending to Lord CAMDEN, that the Governors of his Majesty's West-India Islands should receive a very strong caution not to open the ports of the respective Islands under their government, for the admission of articles from the American States which are not allowed to be imported by law, except in cases of real and very urgent necessity; and that the most positive injunction should be given to the Governors, not on any account, or at any time, to suffer any Gin, Brandy, or other Liquors, East-India Goods, or any articles whatever, except Lumber and Provisions, to be admitted from the United States, in American bottoms, into the Islands under their respective governments; and stating, that the kinds of Provision which are to be admitted (and which ought to extend only to those which the Mother Country, or the British Colonies in North America, cannot supply,) should be specified in any Proclamation that may be issued for allowing such importation; and that in case any such articles (except Lumber and Provisions, under the circumstances mentioned) should be attempted to be so introduced, the necessary measures should be directed to be taken for putting in full execution the Laws of Navigation, and for enforcing the penalties thereof, against any ship or ships importing other articles than Lumber and Provisions: and further recommending to Lord CAMDEN, that the Governors might be particularly enjoined to make this generally known among the Planters and Merchants, by such means as they may judge fit; and that in the event of its becoming necessary at any time to open the ports for supplies of Lumber and Provisions, to be specified as aforesaid, Proclamation to be issued for that purpose should expressly contain notice, that if any other articles, except Lumber and Provisions, are attempted to be introduced from the United States of America, in American bottoms, measures would be taken for the forfeiture of the ship or vessel importing the same, and of the goods so imported, in contravention of the Laws of Navigation.

And the Lords of the Committee having been informed, that directions have been given by his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Governors of the several West-India Islands, on the several points above stated: I have it in command to express to you their Lordships desire, that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs will forward similar orders to their Officers in the several Islands in the West-Indies, with the strictest injunctions to exert their utmost diligence in detecting and preventing any such illegal trade.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W. FAWKENER.

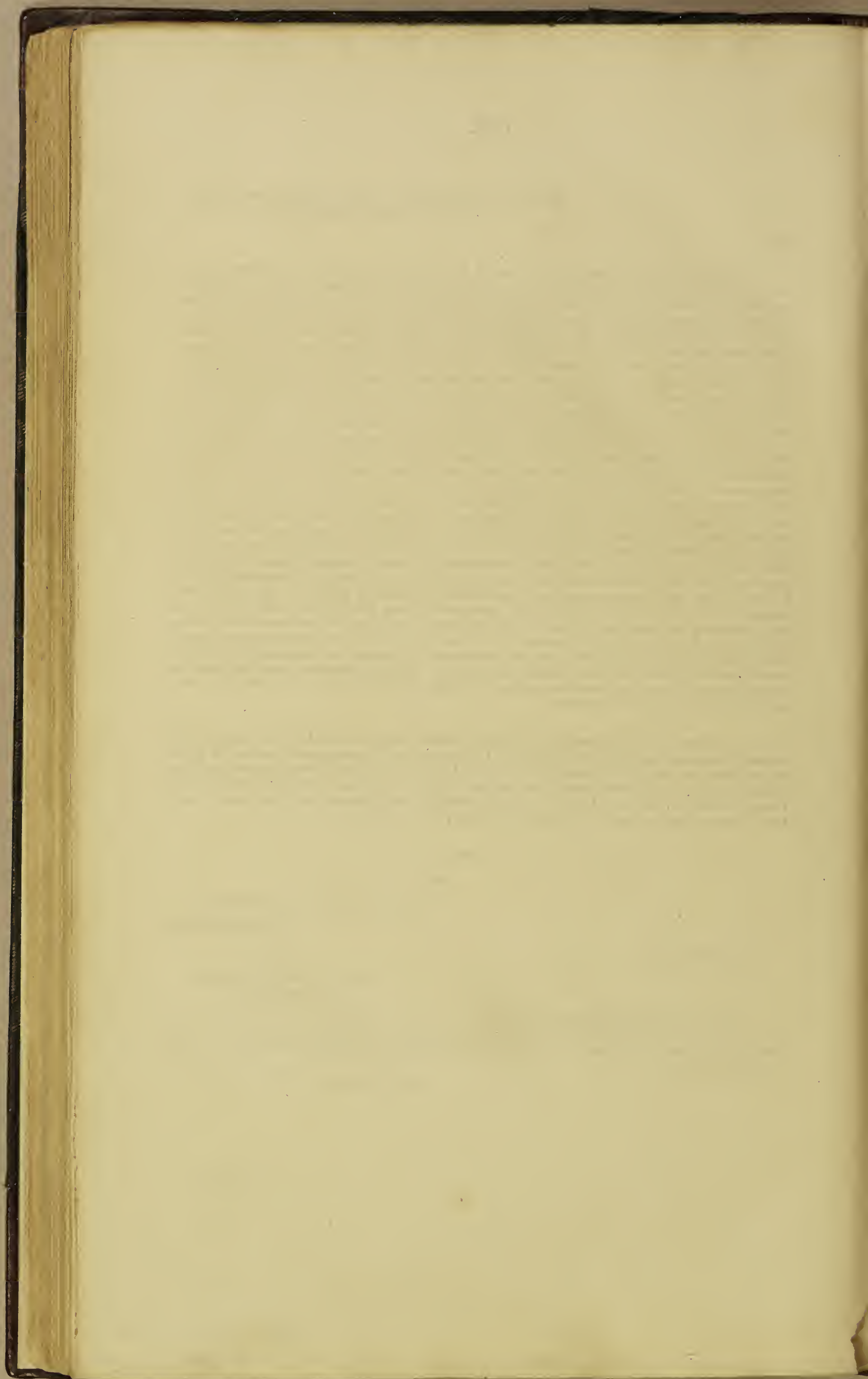
JAMES HUME, *Esq.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
2d April, 1805.

LET the Collector and Comptroller of take care that the directions of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, contained in Mr. FAWKENER's Letter (of which the foregoing is a copy,) be duly and strictly obeyed.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS,

Secretary.

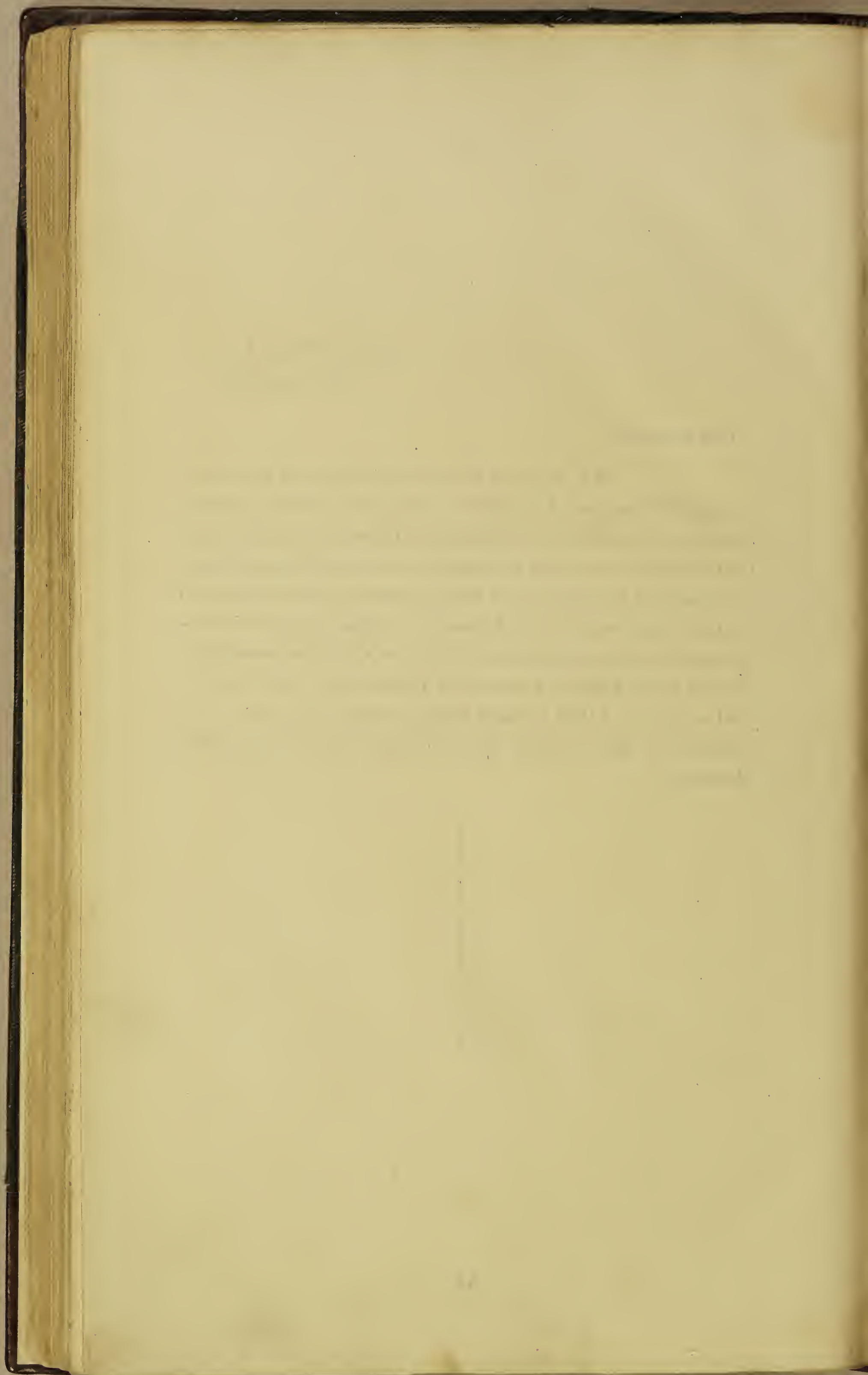


CX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
18th June, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,

WE direct, in all Cases of Change in the Person holding the Situation of Collector at your Port in future, that the Successor do *forthwith* on his Admission to Office, in conjunction with the Comptroller, call upon the late Collector, or his Representatives, for the official Accounts to the Day on which he ceased to carry on the Collection; and also to call upon him or them, to pay to the succeeding Collector, or remit, with the Privity of the Collector and Comptroller, to the Receiver General, the Balance due to the Crown.— And in failure of their Demand being complied with, they are to represent the same, without Loss of Time, to us, for our further Directions.



CXI.

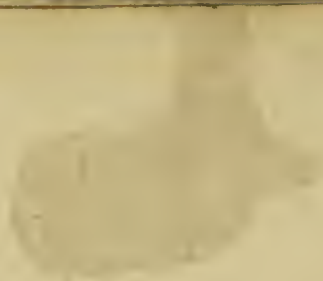
CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,
20th June, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,

APPLICATION having been made to us from one of the Ports in the Plantations, relative to the Remuneration of the Officers of this Revenue, for their Care and Trouble in the Custody and Sale of some wrecked Goods put under their Charge. And it appearing that the Salvage Laws of this Country do not extend to the Plantations—

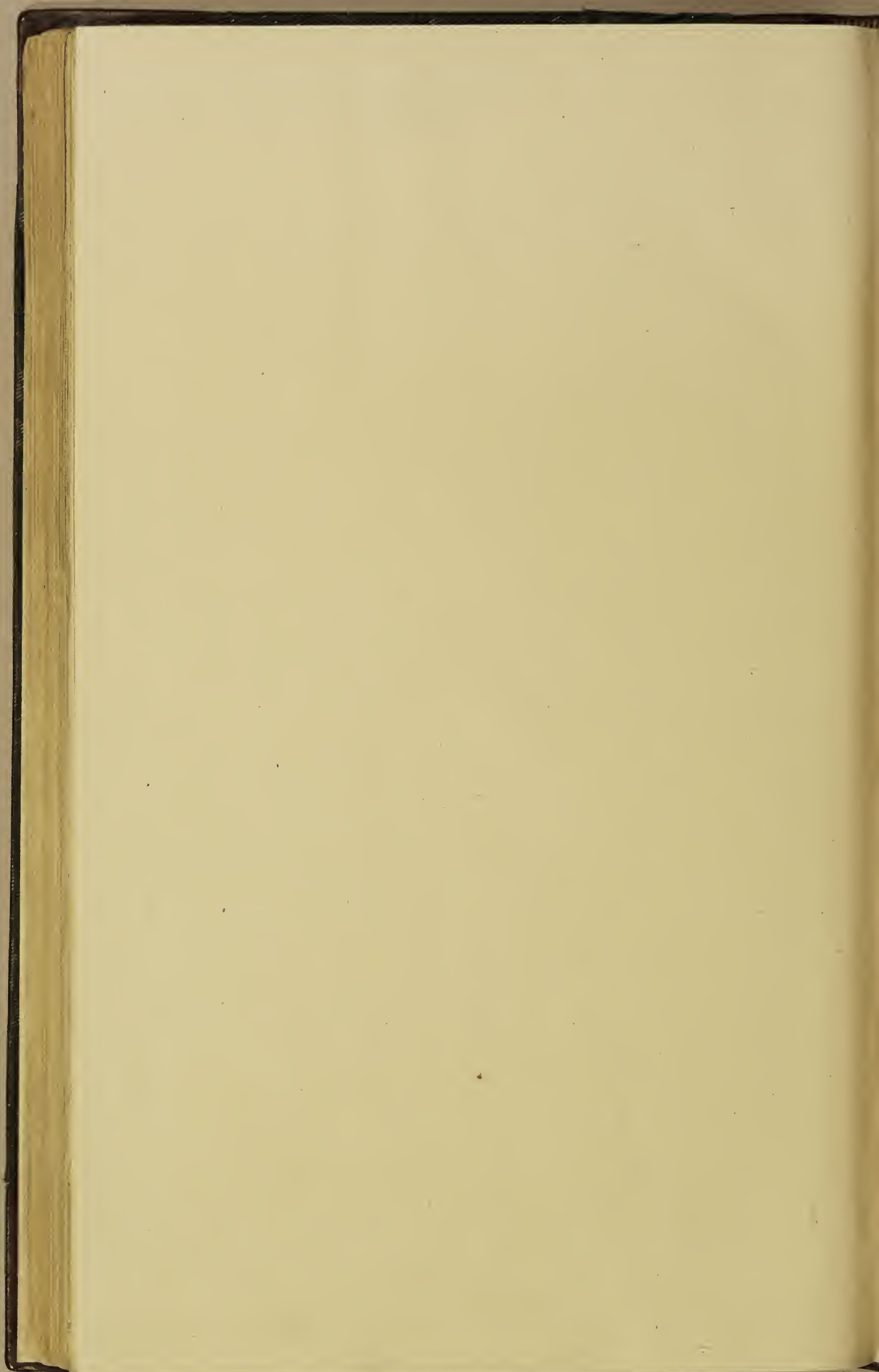
We direct you to report to us whether there is in your Island any Colonial Law or Regulation, or any General Usage, and if so, by what Authority, regarding the Remuneration of Officers of this Revenue, or others, for Services rendered in the Salvage and Preservation of Vessels and Goods, wrecked on your Coasts.

And we, at the same Time, enjoin you and the Officers under your Survey, in all cases of Wreck, within the accustomed Limits of your Port, to use your utmost Exertions and Vigilance for the Benefit of the Revenue, and the Interest of the Owners of the Vessels and Goods meeting with such Accident, acquainting us, in each Case, with your Proceedings.



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